

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

20c • MARCH 1968

WHAT'S HAPPENING TO MONEY?

Why did the British devalue the pound?

Where is our gold going?

Why is it important?

A Q&A interview with

Charls E. Walker,

Executive

Vice President,

American Bankers

Association.

WHAT WE'RE DOING
FOR VIETNAM VETS

THE MILITARY STRATEGY OF
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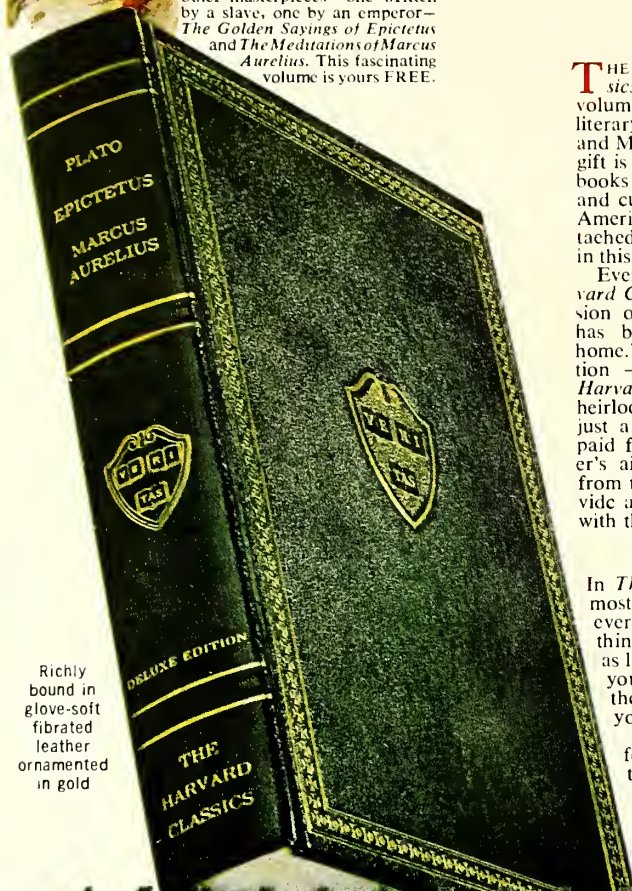
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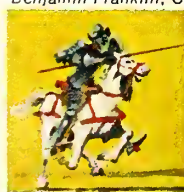
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The American

LEGION

Magazine

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

TELEVISION'S NEWS COVERAGE

SIR: The December issue of The American Legion Magazine carried an excellent article, "Television and the Big City Riots," by Allan C. Brownfeld.

If the television industry cannot police its coverage and activity I am sure that such articles, published in magazines and newspapers, will arouse the public to force a change in policy. I am sure the news media do not want government controls to be brought on them. Television, without doubt, has become the greatest means of communication, and therefore every effort should be made to protect it from abuse.

MATT V. SIDOR
Hammond, Ind.

SIR: Thank you for printing Mr. Brownfeld's article. I wish all magazines would have the courage to print it. May Mr. Brownfeld receive millions of letters of encouragement. In my opinion, the juvenile irresponsibility of news media has sunk to the level of the brute and gangster. That is way below the normal juvenile who doesn't know better.

REV. J. A. TRANCOUR
Watertown, N.Y.

SIR: Mr. Brownfeld's article on television and the big city riots was most interesting, most enlightening and most provocative. Because of its content, I wish it could find its way into more national publications. It should also be given some hard looks by those who guide and control our TV programs.

H. P. OUSLEY
Freeport, Ill.

SIR: I heave one sigh of relief that some of us are beginning to be aware of the manner of coverage by some television networks of the demonstrations. In such cases, reporters not only cover the news, but help to make it. Mr. Brownfeld's article is entirely to the point. I have read just a couple of other articles on the same subject, and it appears to me that it is about time some sort of protest was made to the various networks. It is their business to follow and report the news, not to attempt to make or to add to its lustre or horrific import. We need the news, all right, but without embellishments.

O. E. BENELL, M.D.
Britt, Minn.

SIR: That was a fine wrap-up on television's coverage of the recent big city riots. How deeply TV can influence rioters and troublemakers is a source of concern to many. Congressman Torbert Macdonald of Massachusetts, chairman of the Communications Subcommittee, plans to call television industry executives to testify on the medium's capacity for inflaming potentially violent situations. He recently stated that, "I'm not saying that Congress should interfere, but I wonder about the wisdom of what TV does in this area. Is it really news if one Negro gets up and shouts, 'Burn Whitey!'? I'd like to find out if the networks and stations have policies on these matters and what instructions they give their reporters." And Henry Lee Moon, public relations director of the NAACP was quoted in "TV Guide" as saying that, "Negroes have generally been unhappy about the way television has played their affairs. It's damaging to the cause of civil rights to give a forum to somebody shouting 'Kill Whitey' and cast him as a Negro leader when he represents no substantial part of the Negro population."

JAMES McLAUGHLIN
Boston, Mass.

PASSING THE BUCK

SIR: I enjoyed Webb Garrison's article on how poker has enriched our language (January). I wonder whether poker also added these phrases to the language, or borrowed them:

Playing close to the vest (or belt).
You're looking down my throat.
Playing scared.

WARREN MACDONALD
Washington, D.C.

Our guess, the first two, yes, the last, no. Can anyone cite acceptable authority on all three? We can't.

AN APPEAL FOR WOUNDED VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS

SIR: Our organization, Logistical Support Activity, is stationed in the Mekong Delta of Vietnam. We are aware of the good work that the members of The American Legion and other organizations are doing to help the orphans and refugees.

However, there is one rather forgotten group here which needs help and that is the crippled and wounded Vietnamese soldiers. As much as the Vietnamese citizens would like to help these men this is a poor country and as a result those who have done the most to help build a nation are the most forgotten.

We would like to ask the members of The American Legion to contribute either as individuals or as an organization. Cash is not required. What is needed are safety razors, blades, soap, tooth brushes and tooth paste, towels and wash cloths, combs, etc., the small items a hospitalized man needs.

Those wishing to contribute may ad-

dress their packages to Headquarters, Logistical Support Activity, Can Tho, ATTN: Civic Actions Officer, APO San Francisco 96215.

MARION L. BROWN
Major, QMC
Commanding
Can Tho, South Vietnam

OUR COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

SIR: The American Legion deserves a whole set of commemorative stamps to honor its fiftieth anniversary in 1969 after that December feature on "The Story of Our Commemorative Stamps."

Thousands of us who assemble in albums these miniature bits of colored paper congratulate you on this refreshing pause in the midst of the morass of international and domestic problems.

REV. ROBERT T. WOODWORTH
Baltimore, Md.

SIR: I have never enjoyed reading a better story on commemorative stamps than the one written by Tom Mahoney. I would like to see someone make a booklet of it. I am sure that all postal people (I have been a postmaster almost 35 years) and stamp collectors would like to have such a booklet.

JOHN F. McCANN
Oglesby, Ill.

SIR: Tom Mahoney and you get the big "E" for excellent for "The Story of Our Commemorative Stamps." It was full and complete and the research extensive. I have never seen as good a presentation. Many of the human interest items were delightful. As a 25-year collector of U.S. commemorative stamps, it hit a particular spot with me.

PATRICK BEVILLE
Huntington, W. Va.

MORE ON THE COURT

SIR: Newton Fulbright's article, "Has the Supreme Court Exceeded Its Powers?" (November), is one of the greatest and most factual that I have read. You are to be commended for publishing it and Mr. Fulbright for writing it.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON
Wilmington, N.C.

SIR: The Supreme Court article was the best I have ever had the pleasure of reading on this important subject. You have brought to light many facts that should be read by the liberal element in this country. We need more of this and perhaps Congress will wake up and get the Court back to doing the job it was intended to do.

S. L. WORTHINGTON
Bristol, Pa.

SIR: Just one word of thanks for the wonderful article on the Supreme Court. This is a real exercise of leadership and perhaps will bring about a realization among the American people that something must be done with our Supreme Court before it is too late.

REV. MORTON A. HILL, S.J.
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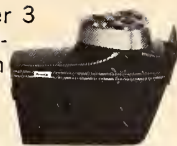
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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

New Programs for The Legion?

By NATIONAL COMMANDER *William E. Salbrath*



LAST MONTH in this magazine the editor suggested that Legionnaires “knock their heads against the modern world” to see if they couldn’t come up with new Legion programs that are:

(1) Keyed to pressing needs of today and tomorrow, and

(2) In the tradition started by the Legion almost 50 years ago.

He didn’t pretend that he had readymade answers, but only that a year or so of debate and discussion by all hands might produce good results, and launch us well on our second 50 years.

In the same issue of our magazine was an article “How to Destroy the Slums.” This article stressed several things. Among them that joblessness is the great slum-maker, and that slum unemployment as we know it is a product, among other things, of self-perpetuating undereducation—right at the a,b,c level.

I can’t repeat the whole article here, but if you have read it, it might stimulate you to think of new and important possible Legion programs as it has stimulated me.

I SEE A REMARKABLE connection between the great slum, poverty, crime and jobless problem of today, and the sort of thing the Legion attacked successfully a half century ago. Let’s go back in Legion history for a minute.

Starting in the 1920’s the Legion saw a host of problems that neither government nor anyone else was attending to. It tackled them in many ways. Some by do-it-yourself on the community level. Others by agitating for government action. Others by pointing out problems and solutions to other groups and agencies that were better fitted to act on

the particular problems than the Legion was.

We backed the American Heart Association on rheumatic fever and saw it substantially reduced. We agitated for laws, local and national, that solved other problems. We never claimed to do everything ourselves. We were just as happy to find a way to help someone else without claiming to be able to take over the whole show. We became big in the Boy Scout movement and we still are. We helped March of Dimes in its war on polio. We were happy rather than jealous to see our boys’ baseball program imitated at other age-levels by Little Leagues, etc. We coordinated our disaster relief work and bloodbanks with the Red Cross and hospitals, our overseas services with CARE and the USO.

IN THE COURSE of all this many of the things the Legion tackled were taken over by government—by city government, county government, state government and national government. Indeed, as government got bigger (and problems too), there were fewer and fewer things that an organization like the Legion *could* do on its own.

In many respects, this was success for many of our earlier efforts. There was a time in the past when, in our national child welfare program, the Legion was giving relief checks, to families with children in dire emergency, on a large scale from coast to coast. We still do it, but our *direct* child aid is on a vastly diminished scale. In the legislative field, our efforts were among those which made direct aid in child welfare more of a public responsibility. Today, there are public agencies from the community to the national level which do what we and a handful of other private organizations once did on our own for children with special needs. More

and more our important child welfare work today is more indirect, helping specialized organizations that are doing jobs we want done.

One of our crowning achievements was to steer the government to the proper answer to the readjustment problems of veterans after a war. Schooling, job-training and home ownership aids, formulated by the Legion, emerged for the first time in all the long history of wars as government policy in the GI bills. Then, the day of the apple-peddling, drifting, former soldier came to an abrupt end. Then, many of the relief services that the Legion and other private groups had provided for veterans became needless—and thankfully so.

ALL THE TIME, however, the Legion seemed to be moving toward a program vacuum. All over the country there seemed to be, not no room, but less room for private organizations to make a major contribution to major national social problems, unless they were huge “fixed program” organizations like the health funds, Scouts, the Red Cross, etc.

But today's “poverty, crime, slum, ghetto” situation has changed all of that in a fundamental way.

Government is *failing* in this area, and it is no secret. For the first time since 1919, a great national social problem is recognized, at every level, to need *private* solutions—to be beyond government.

Public welfare is admitted from the inside to be a vicious circle. Schools are collapsing into chaos in the cities. Now, factories are giving grade school education to slum residents to qualify them for better jobs. Banks are planning to try new approaches to credit aids to revive slum areas.

Every day more people in positions of leadership are saying that private interests will solve the terrible problem, or it won't be solved. The whole pattern of “who ought to do the job” is reversed. Instead of community efforts agitating for government solutions, government is actually pleading for community and private efforts to reassume their old role in an earlier America, to whip a problem that has government behind the 8-ball.

IS IT POSSIBLE that the Legion can have a place in it? I don't have readymade answers either, but it would be peculiar if we, as one of the greatest community-action groups in the history of the country, should come away shrugging our shoulders when a great plea has gone out for community action to reassert itself once again. What might we do?

Let me suggest at least one thing, here, and then let us throw the rest open for more study and debate. The slums live and grow on undereducation. Poverty in our prosperous society comes largely from inability to qualify for well-paying jobs.

Anything that the Legion can do to join in programs to check school dropouts, anything it can do to encourage returning veterans to take all possible advantage of their educational and job-training rights, is a blow at the poverty situation. Anything the Legion can do locally to encourage local education programs for *adults* who didn't finish school (serious programs to make up for lost schooling, rather than “fun courses”) is a blow at poverty. Anything we can do to persuade or help such adults actually to go back to school when there is schooling for them, is a blow at poverty. Anything the Legion can do to help or persuade local industry to give special training to poorly-schooled unemployed or underemployed, rather than reject them for jobs or promotion as unqualified, is a blow at poverty.

So far I've suggested nothing that you could pick up and run with. I am not even trying to. I am quite frankly tossing out ideas to be chewed on, in the firm belief that many minds will come up with far more than just one can suggest, out of which something solid might be distilled. The Legion has behind it any number of great achievements that started with this chewing process.

The government cry for private help is a direct challenge to all organizations such as ours that have prided themselves on community action.

And then there's something else that is frequently lost sight of. Who, in this country, has consistently believed that men should stand on their own feet? Nobody, if not The American Legion. In the city slums we have seen violence, crime, recklessness—and we have reacted strongly and properly against such lawlessness. But what is the other side of the coin? The professional criminals and the handful of violent leaders who preach an alien philosophy should get short shrift. Yet they are preying on others whose complaint is: “We want to stand on our own feet. We want out of this welfare dependency. We are agitating for jobs, for a better opportunity to earn our own way.”

Certainly any Legionnaire must answer: “For Heaven's sake, if they want to stand on their own feet, we're for that!” The problem is, if violence is the wrong answer, what are the right answers? And can the Legion make a contribution toward arriving at them?

Dr. Charles E. Walker, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now Executive Vice President, American Bankers Association, as he answered your editor's questions on the gold crisis, inflation and world money problems.



WHAT'S HAPPENING TO MONEY?

Why does the President want to keep you from traveling abroad? What's happening to gold and the dollar? Why did Britain devalue the pound?

A Q. & A. interview with Charles E. Walker.

Q. *What we are trying to do is to make some sense out of all the news about gold, the pound and the dollar—which is plainly viewed as a crisis of world proportions. For the record, will you identify yourself?*

DR. WALKER: I am Charles E. Walker. I have been executive vice president and general manager of the American Bankers Association since 1961.

Q. *Is it also correct that you have a PhD in economics, you were Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from 1959 to 1961, you are a trustee of the Joint Council on Economic Educa-*

tion and among other things have taught business and finance at the Universities of Pennsylvania and Texas?

A. Yes.

Q. *Dr. Walker, for many years we have all been concerned about the flow of gold out of the United States. Last fall, Britain devalued the pound. This New Year's Day President Johnson announced emergency steps to "protect the dollar." And they were pretty drastic.*

What is there about all this news that is so serious for everyone?

A. We face the danger of a serious slump in free world trade—trade between nations—and in the free world's economies.

Q. *How serious would that be for most people?*

A. A slump in world trade could carry the seeds of economic depression for everyone. Take one of our big industries—autos, chemicals or steel. If they lose a good part of their overseas markets, they must cut back production. That means layoffs of workers in their own industries, and reductions in what they buy from other industries, thus widening the layoffs. Americans who get less work



will spend less at their local stores. Soon the store owners must tighten their own belts and cut back their own buying and hiring.

Thus a world trade slump can quickly produce a domestic trade slump, with general unemployment and hardship. We've been through that once in this century, and all would agree that it is a serious thing for everyone.

Q. What is there about what's happening to money—to the pound, to dollars, to gold—that threatens the health of world trade?

A. We are threatened with a weakening of faith in the system of money that must change hands in trade across national borders. No matter how badly anyone wants to trade, he doesn't want to take a bad check. So it's only natural that a weakening of faith in the international money system threatens to slow trade.

Q. There's no official international money, and no law between nations that controls money. So what is the money system you speak of?

PICTORIAL PARADE



Britons don't want to pay the piper. Here they jeer the pound devaluation outside Prime Minister's residence.

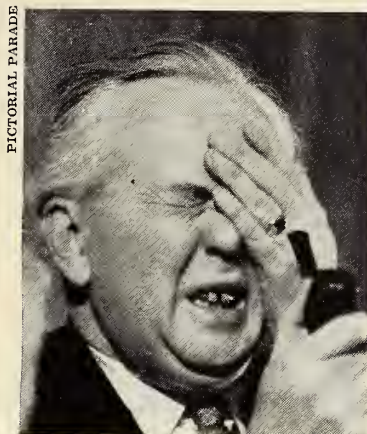
A. It is the familiar one created voluntarily by the United States and our free world friends after WW2. It grew out of the Great Depression. We recognized that a sound international money system would spur world trade and help avoid another depression.

During the Great Depression, since we could control money at home by law and regulation, we went off the gold standard at home. Then we put the international world, where there is no law or regulation, on the gold standard.

Our government called in all the monetary gold in the United States (leaving some for industry, dentistry, art and jewelry). It was then worth about \$21 an ounce. We raised the price to \$35 an ounce and guaranteed that any friendly

foreign nation could swap any U.S. dollars that it had for gold at that price at any time. We also guaranteed to buy gold for dollars at that price. At Bretton Woods, N.H., in 1945, we met with other nations and worked out more details of the plan.

We have kept our gold pledge ever since 1934, and for 34 years the soundness of the U.S. dollar has kept the ma-



British Prime Minister Harold Wilson frozen by camera in passing gesture that well expresses his country's economic mess.

burgh to buy more steel to make more roller bearings. So what started with an Italian deal in Brazil ends up in bigger payrolls in Pittsburgh.

Q. Does that mean we always have had an ounce of gold in reserve for every 35 U.S. dollars held abroad?

A. No. Sometimes more. In recent years much less. The two needn't match, and it isn't necessary to the system that we have gold for every dollar outstanding overseas. If that were so, it could be a poor system.

Q. Why? One would suppose the opposite.

A. World trade must have many more dollars circulating than the \$43 billion that all the monetary gold in the free world is worth. That much isn't enough by far to carry on the world's business today, and nobody would accept restriction on the future growth of world trade that would be tied forever to the limit of the gold available. A precious metal may serve trade, but mustn't be its master.



Anxious traders gathered in street outside London Stock Exchange when all trading was suspended last November 20.

chinery of world trade oiled. It has served us and the rest of the free world well.

Q. Will you give a simple example of how it works?

A. Understand that its chief virtue is that it simply helps trade to happen. Let's pretend a Brazilian firm wants to buy Italian roller bearings. The Italians want to sell but have no faith in the Brazilian money. If that were all they could get, no deal. But the Brazilians offer U.S. dollars that Brazil got by selling us coffee. The Italians believe in the gold-backed U.S. dollar, so the deal goes through.

Now let's show, too, how this might help our own economy. The Italian firm may spend some of those dollars in Pitts-

Q. But if we don't have the gold to buy back all the dollars on demand, how can anyone believe our promise to do so?

A. What you need is more than enough gold in reserve to meet the *normal* demand, and then *manage* it so that there's no abnormal demand.

Gold is almost the last thing anyone wants for his dollars if all is going well. The purpose of dollars in international trade is to buy goods, not gold. The normal demand for gold in exchange for dollars is small. Thus, a well-managed gold system can support a money supply far larger than the gold reserve. That's the whole value of the gold-based dollar and all the other nations recognize it.

CONTINUED What's Happening to Money?

Most of the dollars circulate buying wheat, cotton, steel, oil, coffee or you name it, with a profit on every deal. Dollars that are swapped for gold go out of circulation, while the gold goes into a costly vault where it doesn't earn the owner interest.

Q. Then what purpose does the gold serve?

A. In a smooth-working world economy most of it just sits in our vaults breathing confidence. That comes from our actually meeting all *normal* demands on it for 34 years, which our reserve has always been able to do.

But let's make it absolutely clear that every nation that will accept a dollar in payment for a dollar's worth of goods is backing up the dollar with wheat, steel, coffee, sugar, rubber, lumber, tea, radios and cameras quite as much as we are backing it up with gold. That is why, when the system works smoothly, many more dollars can circulate than our gold could redeem. The value of the world's trade goods supports them.



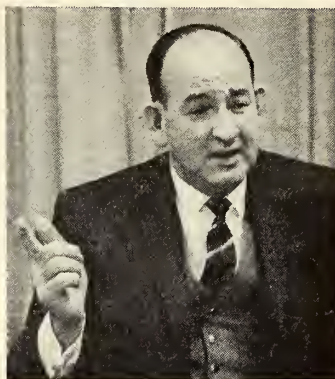
Q. You have repeatedly said "when it works smoothly," and you have warned that the gold dollar works "if we manage it so that there's no abnormal demand for gold." This brings us to the question of what is not working smoothly today.

A. Well, of course. Most people have heard for some years that there is a sort of run on the bank. The demand for our gold from abroad has been abnormal, and now we are alarmed about the drain, and even more, the threat of a worse one. In 1949, we had \$24 billion in gold. This is now down to just about \$12 billion. That is still one fourth of all the monetary gold in the free world. But under present conditions only a little less than \$2 billion of that gold now

stands behind more than 30 billion U.S. dollars held by foreigners.

Q. Why less than \$2 billion if we have about \$12 billion?

A. Under present law, 25¢ of every paper dollar we use at home is backed



by gold. You and I can't get that gold, but, as a sort of check on our just printing paper money with abandon, Congress long since required that 25¢ in gold be held to stand behind each Federal Reserve dollar in use here. A little more than ten billion dollars of our gold backs our domestic dollars. (In an *emergency*, the Federal Reserve *does* have power to tap that \$10 billion for foreign use.)

So, point one. There has long been an abnormal demand for our gold. It has drained away half of all we held in 19 years. If you exempt the \$10 billion to back up our domestic dollar, six sevenths of our normal supply for the overseas dollar is gone. This, all by itself, is making many of our friends nervous about the dollars they hold.

ACME



A line of jobless in the U.S. in the 1930's. If uncorrected, the world's present money ills could slow trade to such an extent that hard times like these could return.

Q. Well, they have the gold that's gone, don't they?

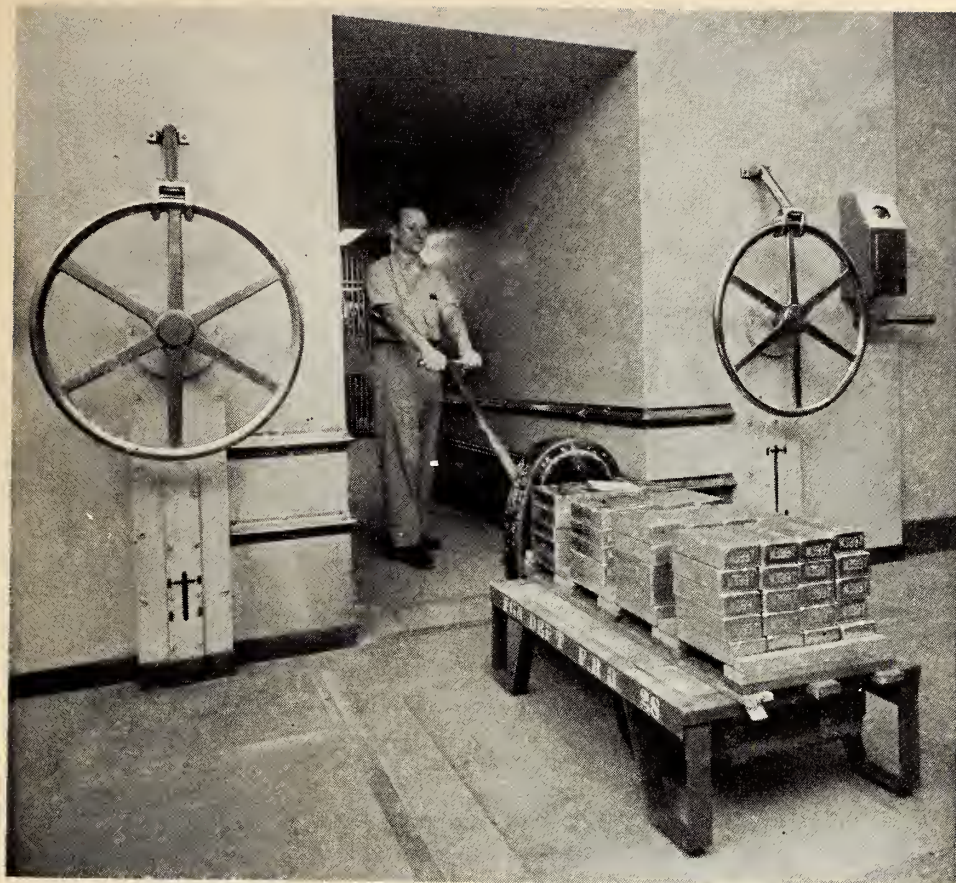
A. Yes. But they are still loaded with dollars, too. That is where we didn't manage the system correctly. If our friends in the free world had had just the right amount of dollars that they need for healthy trade with other nations, they wouldn't have been buying up our gold. They'd have kept their dollars for trade. The basic bad management from the start of our gold decline has been that we let a situation develop in which the other nations had too many dollars.

Q. Their extra dollars permitted them to buy gold without sacrificing their trade currency. But it didn't force them to, did it?

A. No, but when they have too many dollars they worry about it. President De Gaulle, of course, has been demanding gold for his dollars all along. He is a sort of Peck's Bad Boy of international finance and politics. But some very friendly governments and central banks have become worried in recent years that the dollar will not remain as good as gold. When they see dollars piling up in their hands at a faster rate than they can use them back over here in trade, they start to ask questions. Will this never stop? Is this good money or are they just piling up a big mess of IOU's from the same fellow?

Q. Have they gotten too many dollars by selling us more goods than we buy from them?

A. No. We sell wheat abroad and automobiles. We sell steel, all the products of industry, and we sell services. We collect dollars for them. There's a pretty



U.S. gold sold to foreign nations moves to Reserve Bank on Liberty St. in New York (above). If it's sold back to us it moves to the U.S. Assay Office in New York.

good flow of income on our foreign investment into the United States. All of this takes some of their excess dollars away from them. Of course we spend dollars abroad to buy foreign goods—Scotch whiskey; British woolsens; French perfume and champagne; Mercedes automobiles and Volkswagens; Japanese and German cameras, TV's, tape recorders and stereo sets. But we sell a lot more goods abroad than we buy from abroad and have a trade surplus that's strongly in our favor. The flow of dollars in foreign trade is in our direction.

Q. That raises two questions about what has already happened. How did the other free countries get too many dollars, and what started them actually turning their excess dollars into gold to the degree that that has already happened?

A. You can hardly turn around without reading about our "balance-of-payment deficit." By now everyone knows the President wants to check the flow of dollars abroad by restrictions on travel and investment abroad. Yet neither travel nor investment created the bad balance.

For a long period of time investments abroad by American firms and individuals sent dollars abroad without promptly bringing them home again in some other form. Over a period of 50 years, invest-

ment by Americans in Europe, Japan, Taiwan and elsewhere tended to build up an excess of dollars outside of this country. But that did not create a *permanent* retreat of dollars from our shore, because today we get back each year in income from our foreign investments more than we send abroad in new investments.

We are in trouble because of our government's operations. Because of the large amount of dollars flowing abroad in connection with foreign economic aid and military expenditures overseas. Foreign economic aid is not the big item, the military expenditures are. Adding these two together, we are on the average sending from one to four billion dollars a year overseas that don't come back in any form of trade. They are spent overseas and remain there. We have been doing this ever since 1950, and through 1967 we had sent over \$35 billion overseas without getting them back in trade. That is our "balance-of-payments deficit" that you hear so much about. Foreign countries have collected about \$12 billion in gold. They have accumulated about 23 billion in dollars and other American securities that they are holding. They had about seven billion in dollars before these deficits of ours began. That leaves them holding about 30 billion in dollars today. What can they do with these dollars? There are only two main possibilities at present. Hold onto them

or swap them in for more of our gold.

Of course the house of cards would collapse if they should try to cash the whole \$30 billion in for the \$12 billion in gold that is our whole present stock. We would have such a run on the bank that the United States would have no choice but to suspend its gold guarantee. Then the entire fabric of international trade would be strained and perhaps ripped apart.

ACME



De Gaulle, above, attacking U.S. dollar last Nov. 27. He has led international raids on our gold.

SOVOFOTO



USSR and South Africa lead world in gold production. Above, a Soviet gold mining operation. Cheap U.S. dollars increase value of their gold.

Q. That prospect should frighten them out of asking for the gold, shouldn't it?

A. It does, up to the point where they take genuine alarm. But once they take alarm it is every man for himself. This is as true of nations as it is of people. Rather than sink the system and themselves with it, most of them would rather hold onto the dollars if they could work with us for a less drastic solution than a run on the bank. But, meanwhile, we

CONTINUED What's Happening to Money?

have been scaring them in another way.

Q. How?

A. By letting inflation of the dollar get out of hand at home. Consider what this means to West Germany, as an example of a friend that is doing its best to hold onto its extra dollars. In the last few years she has seen prices and wages get out of hand in the United States again, with the result that the value of our dollar is falling. How long can you ask West Germany simply to hold her excess dollars when she can see that their value is shrinking day-by-day *unless she turns them into gold?*

Q. Do these matters cover the basic causes of the present money mess in international trade?

A. Yes. You could talk about a lot of other things, all of them important. But none of them are as serious as (1) the flow of dollars abroad through government operations that don't provide for their return, and (2) the cheapening of dollars at home, to the alarm of those who are holding more than they can use overseas. We must find a way to manage these directly or there is serious trouble ahead for everyone.

Q. Let's talk about solutions.

A. Well, people from the President on down have proposed all sorts of solutions—and many stop-gap remedies that would not be solutions. It would be possible, in an emergency, to devalue the dollar as the British devalued the pound.

For instance if we doubled the price of gold, raised it to \$70 an ounce, that would let us redeem twice as many dollars with the same amount of gold. Fear that we might thus devalue our money by surprise, as Britain did, is already one of the things that is shaking confidence in the dollar today.

But if worse comes to worse we might be driven to this, and perhaps it could be done in an orderly way in consultation with our friends, although I doubt it. As a last gasp emergency step it has this in its favor—that half a pie is better than none. But even then, this would benefit most those nations that have already been the least cooperative, those that have cornered the most gold already. We'd maintain the value of their gold while halving the value of dollars held by the faithful. Then, too, it would select those nations that are the biggest gold producers for special benefit—the Soviet Union and South Africa.

Another solution often proposed is

that we erect more tariff barriers or impose quotas on foreign sales here. The theory is that we would continue to sell goods abroad and collect dollars from overseas. Meantime foreign sales here, for which we pay out dollars, would shrink. Pretty soon we'd have such a big



trade surplus in our favor that it would bring the missing dollars back.

But two can play this game. The other countries could and would impose tariffs and quotas on American goods in retaliation. This was done in the 1930's, and it shrank the total volume of world trade until everyone was worse off.

But we can build up our trade surplus without artificial barriers, and attack our inflation at home at the same time.

Q. How?

A. By making our goods more competitive abroad. That would bring us more

BLACK STAR



U.S. troops arriving in Germany. Our biggest dollar leakage abroad flows through our permanent overseas bases. More sharing of defense could help restore balance.

dollars for goods. To be competitive we must keep our costs from rising faster than the cost of production overseas. To do this we have to make certain that the total income of American labor—the total wages paid in this country—do not rise faster than our productivity.

Q. That's something we often hear, but usually in language that doesn't make it too clear to the working man. To him it sounds like an excuse to keep his pay down, though all the economists say it's the only thing that will really make him richer.

A. OK, let's take one item only. Say one auto that we want to sell overseas. It costs \$2,000 to make it. We can sell it abroad for \$2,500, but if the price is higher than that we can't sell it. With shipping and sales costs added to the manufacturing cost, let's say we can just make a profit selling it at \$2,500. Now labor gets a raise. If the company doesn't produce more cars with the same labor, then the cost of making each car goes up, and pushes us out of the market. But if the firm can make more cars with the same labor force, then it can pay labor more per man without raising the price of each car. What the plant gets for the extra cars made absorbs the cost of the increased wages without raising prices.

Q. Is that what the President was getting at a few years ago when he suggested a "guideline" for labor of no more than about 3½% increase in wages per year?

(Continued on page 50)

(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

By ALDEN STEVENS

Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

STE. GENEVIEVE, the first permanent settlement in Missouri, is on the Mississippi River 60 miles south of St. Louis. It was settled by the French in the 1720's as a lead mining venture and trading post and for a time it was larger and more important than St. Louis.

French culture and traditions have been preserved in the town's festivals and French Colonial (Creole) architecture. Today there are over a dozen picturesque old buildings dating back to the French period to be seen there, including the Bolduc House; the Amoureux House (about 1770); the Price House; the Janis-Ziegler House (1790 or before); the Valle House (1782); the "Mammy" Shaw House (about 1790); and the stone Indian Trading Post. Some of these are open to the public.

In 1785 a disastrous flood covered the original village with 15 feet of muddy water. The settlement was moved a short distance to higher ground, along with a number of its classic French Colonial buildings, such as Bolduc House.



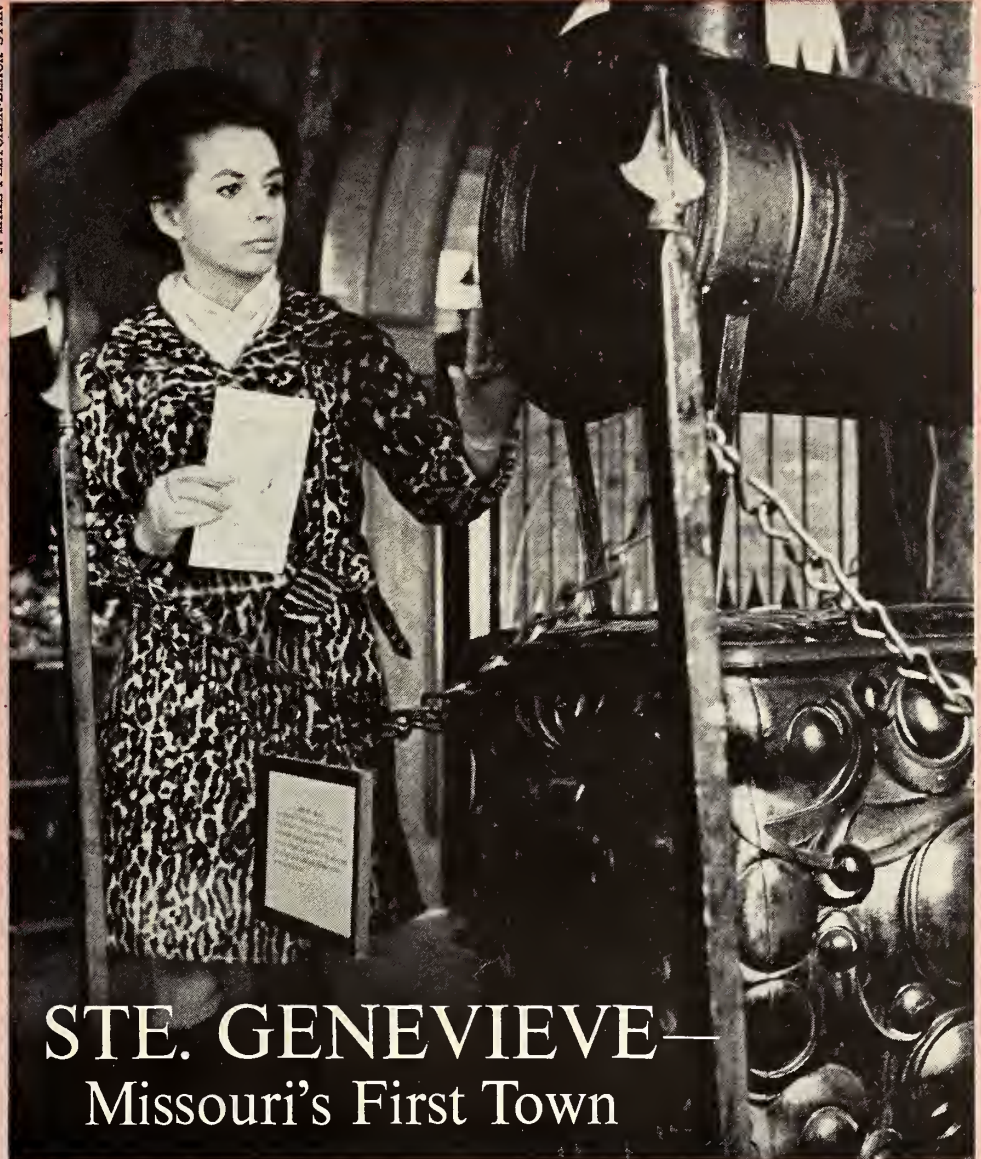
Louis Bolduc was a prosperous lead miner and trader. His typical creole house is one of the oldest in the Mississippi Valley. Surrounded by a gallery, with massive walls of upright oak logs and Norman roof trusses, it is an architectural gem furnished with authentic pieces of the period.

The Amoureux House on St. Mary's Road, built about 1770, is in some ways even more interesting. Its walls are of cedar logs set directly in the earth and its massive hand-hewn roof frame and original hip-framing give it a wonderfully primitive look. From it you still can see the individually cultivated narrow strips of the original common fields.

The Price House, at Third and Market Sts., was one of the first brick buildings west of the Mississippi. It is said that the bricks were brought from France as ballast in a sailing ship. Built about 1800, it is now a tavern and restaurant.

There is a massive brick Gothic-Revival Church of Ste. Genevieve

T. MIKE FLETCHER-BLACK STAR



STE. GENEVIEVE— Missouri's First Town

One-hundred-year-old stove in the Price brick building, which was built about 1800.

(1880), which was erected by the oldest Catholic Parish in Upper Louisiana. It has religious paintings dating back to 1663. The old cemetery, a block away, has 200-year-old gravestones, many inscribed in French. Early French citizens of Upper Louisiana Territory are buried

South and west of Ste. Genevieve are the Missouri Ozarks, a rapidly growing recreational and vacation area with lakes, twisting rivers, caves and fine fishing.

1968 Motel and Restaurant Info:

Good—Wilmar Motel, 1 mile south on U.S. 61. 17 A/C rooms. (314) TU 3-2600. Very Good—Sainte Genevieve Hotel, Main & Merchant Sts. 13 A/C rooms. Restaurant. (314) TU 3-3552. Good—Old Brick House Restaurant, Third & Market Sts. Chicken, steak. Bar. Closed Sun. in Feb. & Mar., also Jan. 1 and Christmas. (Other good accommodations are available in Perryville, 21 miles south and in St. Louis, 60 miles north. See Mobil Travel Guide to the Southwest and South Central area).

Your appreciation of any historic area is enhanced if you read about it first. The Ste. Genevieve Chamber of Commerce has a nice descriptive folder with map. Francis J. Yearly's "Sainte Genevieve, the Story of Missouri's Oldest Settlement" is very good. "Missouri, a Guide to the 'Show Me' State," one of the American Guide Series, has a good description of the town and its history.



here. There is an historical museum at Merchant St. and Du Bourg Place that has many mementoes of Old Ste. Genevieve.

The Military Strategy of

By **JOHN CLAGETT**

A look at our War of Independence as a whole

HISTORY SO DEARLY loves a battle that sometimes the wars in which they take place are seen less clearly than the separate actions.

Our own War of Independence—the American Revolution—is certainly in that class. How many readers would agree that as they have learned of the great struggle of 1775-1781 it had almost no shape at all, but was a bunch of separate battles spread all over the landscape for no apparent reason?

It began with Lexington and Concord in 1775 and ended with Yorktown in 1781. In between there were a lot of engagements here and there, certainly fought for some reason or other at that place and time, instead of somewhere else at some other time. But why here and not there, and why now and not then? We see too dimly what was all-important to the leaders on both sides—the shape of the whole war. Washington retreated all over the northern map, but at some places he stood and fought back. Why retreat here but fight there?

Too often lost in the thunder of Bunker Hill, the ice of the Delaware, or the rattle of the muskets from King's Mountain, N.C., to Oriskany, N.Y., is any sense that these things were all of one piece.

Our artist has gone far to restore order in his map on page 15. The British had a problem. They had to conquer us. If they did nothing, we won. With their navy and superior army they could take almost any coastal city. They took them at one time or another—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah. But they learned at Boston that the “rebels” would simply invest a port city from their interior position of strength if that was all they did.

The British response was what gave the war its shape. They must *break the interior into pieces* by following natural easy land routes and inland waterways—the southern coastal plain; the Chesapeake and its rivers; Delaware Bay and the Delaware River; and the great river and lake system that connects Montreal and New York City—in behind the northeastern mountains—by way of the Hudson, Lake George and Lake Champlain.

Washington's problem was spelled



We see only dimly that the battles in our Revolution were all part of two contending master

out by the British. He must avoid a useless battle in which he might lose his army for no good reason, but he must stand and fight to thwart any real threat of the British to carve the colonies into separate chunks.

On our map you see an approximation of the grand British strategic plan. All along the paths of their planned pincers you see place names that are the

names of famous Revolutionary struggles. Just this much certainly sheds light on what there was in common between, say, Waxhaw in South Carolina and Ticonderoga in upper New York. Each lay along an interior invasion route. At each location the colonists must stand and fight, or risk being divided and conquered.

The British attempt to reconquer the

the American Revolution

struggle instead of a bunch of disconnected battles



plans waged between Washington and the British. Every move was part of the bigger game.

colonies moved along planned and logical lines. Its failure lay in the lack of overall coordination and support that should have been furnished by the political high command in England. That, and the faults of some highly placed generals who underestimated their opponents and frequently thought that time itself would bring the prize back into reach.

Note that Boston isn't part of the plan.

Boston was, in some ways, an accident. The British troops were there to put down the fires of a local revolt that threatened to spread, not to fight a planned war. After the revolt spread anyway, the British certainly could have held Boston. But when the situation was examined by cool-thinking men they saw

one defect in the picture. Boston was a sea-facing community. No great water highway led from it into the interior along which forces might penetrate to furnish part of a bite, or pincer movement. Troops could move into the populated country beyond Boston. But Lexington and Concord, with the costly and humiliating British retreat, had shown how difficult it would be to hold. Britain could have bled out her military strength at Boston to little effect until patience and determination were quite exhausted. Something different must be done. But what?

The bites. Great chunk by great chunk, the colonies must be carved apart and held apart. Plans were made.

British troops were already in Canada. Well and good. The forces there could easily be strengthened to furnish one jaw, one half of a pincer. Then where should the other, the lower, jaw be placed?

The answer was plain. New York. By the wharves and docks of Manhattan there began an almost unbroken waterway to and through the wilderness to Canada, where the British troops were waiting. It ran from New York up the Hudson to Albany, north from Albany along the Hudson still to Lake George, and then to Lake Champlain, where Fort Ticonderoga crouched, north on Lake Champlain to the Richelieu River and down that river to the St. Lawrence, which was navigable by the heaviest war vessels. One jaw closing from New York, the other from Canada. If British armies from both directions met in Albany, leaving forts and strong forces along the waterways they had traveled, all of New England would be cut apart from the rest of the colonies. A great bite would have been taken from the apple.

Then the second bite. New York would become the upper jaw; another force would move up the Delaware to Philadelphia. Then again the two jaws would close, wrenching New Jersey and part of settled Pennsylvania from the rest. This would be a smaller bite, but a very important one. Then another jump, this time to the Chesapeake, hitting Norfolk and Baltimore. Again the crunching jaws, up the Susquehanna and Potomac and down from the Hudson. Maryland, Delaware and more of Pennsylvania would be detached. Then a final bite from Charleston in the south, up the

CONTINUED The Military Strategy of the American Revolution

Santee and Pee Dee Rivers, to the Dan River and Virginia. The rebellion would then be crushed; the apple, both the ripened eastern portion and the vast, untouched interior, would belong again to the British Crown.

Far inland on wild waters and in vast forests there would be no jaw, but rather a holding action to be maintained largely by Indians, with some British troops, to prevent the contagion of colonization and rebellion spreading. Detroit would be the center of British power, with the old French frontier posts guarding the paths of communication down to the rich Ohio country and to the Mississippi. A few men already were building stations and log forts in the land south of the Ohio.

That would do it. Trouble might flare for years. No doubt fighting and bloodshed would continue intermittently away from the seacoast. But the country itself would be pacified. With no access to the sea and so to the world, the deeper interior areas must sooner or later collapse too.

Viewed thus, British strategy no longer appears confused and planless. Had these bites been successful the strategy would have worked. Some of the operations started well, but somehow the teeth never met. Always those hard knots of resistance formed, setting limits beyond which the teeth of British arms could not move. The Continental Army, always supported and aided by the woodsmen and farmers of the militia, furnished the knots of resistance that in the end brought about the victory of the colonies. Sometimes the irregular forces won glorious victories on their own, but these were nearly always subordinate to the major strategy.

The British forces had a second major objective, one that in its winning might well have gained the first. Always there lay before them the task of destroying the organized colonial army in the field. At first the British generals thought very lightly of this job. All that would be necessary would be to bring the rebels to battle somewhere. Then the regular troops of Britain and Germany would rip the rebel army apart, capture the leaders, and kill, capture or disperse the troops. No one could doubt the outcome.

But it didn't work out that way. Washington was a master of refusing battle, and of hit-and-run. He was seldom engaged where he didn't want to be met. Blessed with his leadership, the Continental Army somehow survived through campaigns that should have finished it, through winters that should have totally destroyed it. Before long the British

knew that to destroy the rebel army they must first kill or capture General Washington. Thus the destruction of the Continental Army and its leaders became the second phase of the British overall strategy.

Washington's heroic preservation of a formed and active Continental Army in one piece required that the British Army remain massively together, fairly cumbersome, usually slow. Had the redcoats dared to break into small detachments they could have covered much of the country, smothering each flame of rebellion as it appeared.

American leaders saw the British system of bites as the only plan for their foe to follow. Early in the war, moves were made to thwart these large campaigns before they started. Why attack Ticonderoga, deep in the Adirondacks, when the war was then at Boston? Vermonters under Ethan Allen, and a Massachusetts force under Benedict Arnold, saw clearly that the back door was open. They launched independent forces

this news. General Schuyler set out from Ticonderoga with a thousand men, heading for Quebec. At the same time, Benedict Arnold left Cambridge with another thousand men, moving on Quebec through Maine. The two expeditions met before Quebec, then failed in their assault on the city, largely because of General Arnold's wound that put him out of the fight. The ragged, starving survivors of these forces formed a weak cordon around Quebec throughout the winter.

But failure was partial success. By fighting hard in such improbable places, the back door via Lake Champlain was kept shut until another summer.

When 1776 began, the American forces held Montreal and St. Johns, as well as Fort Ticonderoga. This latter fort already had made one major contribution to the American cause. During the winter, Henry Knox of Boston, Washington's general of artillery, brought 43 cannon and 16 mortars overland from Ticonderoga to Boston. These pieces constituted the Continental Army's ar-



When Washington halted an American rout at Monmouth, N.J., and forced a redcoat retreat, British strategy in the north was dead and the war moved to the south.

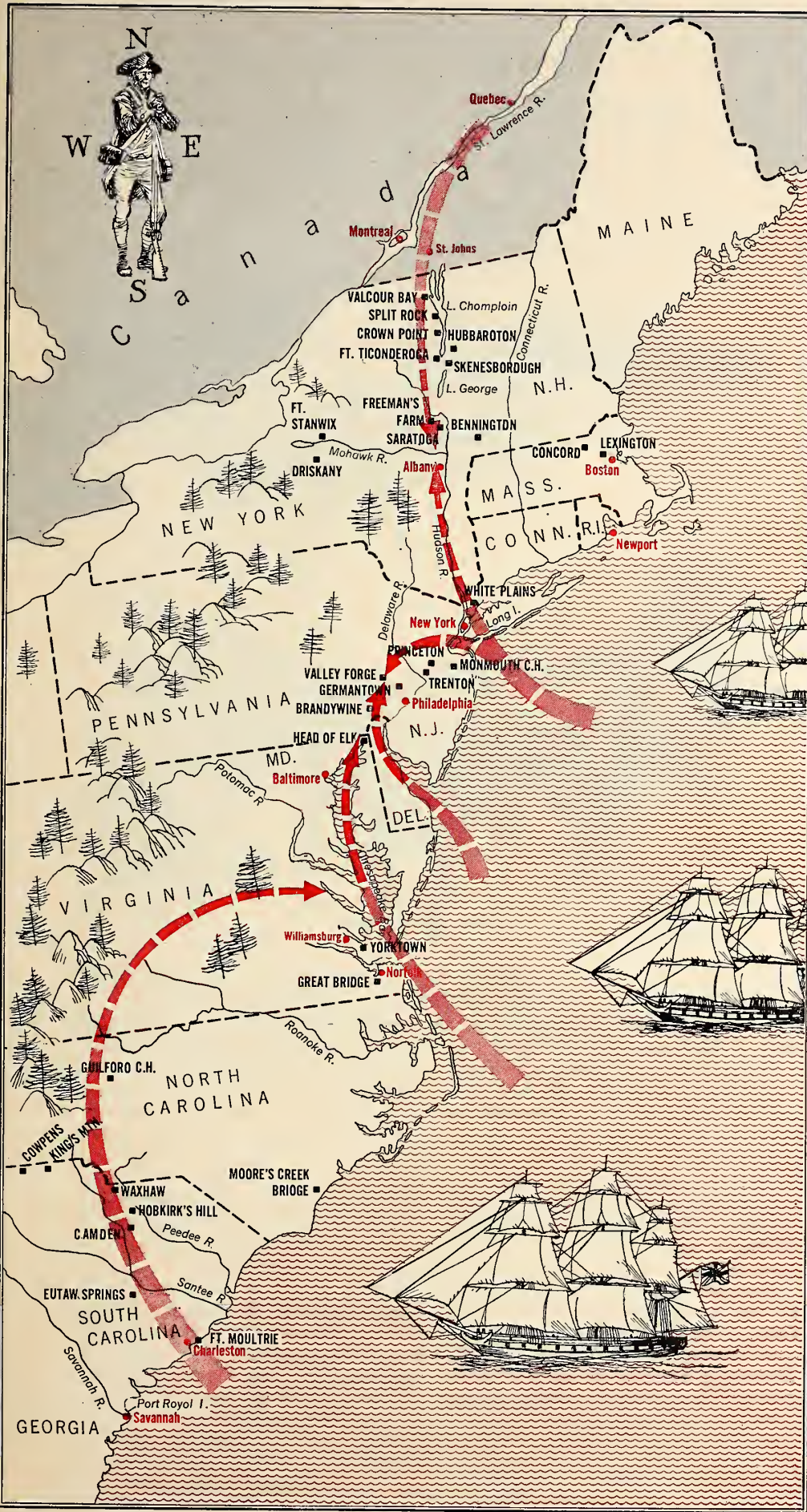
against Ticonderoga in April 1775, and met en route. Ticonderoga was surprised and fell and Arnold marched on to capture the British fort at Crown Point. He occupied St. Johns, across the Canadian border, on May 16th, and the way was opened for an American thrust designed to foil the upper jaw in the first massive British bite at the colonial apple.

Two months later, in June 1775, British Gen. Guy Carleton began gathering an army in Canada with which to invade New York by that back door. One of his first steps was to retake St. Johns. At

tillery through most of the war. Mounted on Dorchester Heights, they first prompted the British to leave Boston.

On June 17, 1775, the Battle of Bunker Hill had been fought. The British gained a victory they were to remember all through the war, for their losses were ghastly. Bunker Hill haunted the British whenever they faced entrenched American troops and, for the present, it kept the British pinned down in Boston. During this siege the Continental Army was born, with George Washington as Commander-in-Chief. Troops from all the other colonies had joined the Massa-

ILLUSTRATED BY CHAS. WATERHOUSE



←Map at left shows general strategic plan the British devised to crush the colonies. This plan dictated where and why the main battles would be fought throughout the war.

chusetts men before the enemy-held town.

As has been noted, no major waterway led inland from Boston, and the British position was becoming untenable, except at a higher cost than they were willing to pay for a relatively useless city. The fortification of Dorchester Heights by the colonists and the emplacement of Knox's heavy artillery signalled the enemy withdrawal. On March 26, 1776, the British Army, with a thousand Tories, sailed from Boston on board a large British fleet. The battle for Boston was won.

Now began the battles leading to the first major bite. Washington was happy to see the sails of the British fleet vanish to the northeast and Halifax, but he knew that the enemy would not remain there. Logically, New York was the next British objective. During March and April, 1776, he shifted his army to New York and began extensive entrenchments on Brooklyn Heights and in Manhattan.

In July, the American force in Canada, under Generals Thomas and Arnold, retreated to Ticonderoga, forced back by a heavily reinforced British army under Carleton. The inland long waterway to New York now lay before the British, but the American forces still remained, though hungry, sick and poorly equipped. Ships were necessary to clear Lake Champlain and carry



Marauding Hessian troops, who made no distinction between rebel and Tory farms, wives and daughters, caused many Tories to renounce their loyalty to the King.

CONTINUED The Military Strategy of the American Revolution

troops, and the British and Americans began building vessels with utmost speed.

The bite was beginning, top jaw, lower jaw. In New York, the militia and newly formed Continentals were going to find the unfortunate difference between guerrilla warfare and siege, and facing superbly trained European troops in open fields much like those of Europe. The result was the inevitable tragedy of the Battle of Long Island, during which militia regiments fled. Courage was not enough. American troops simply didn't know how to maneuver in formations above company strength. Untried men with empty muskets faced scarlet and blue lines, flashing with bayonets, thundering with cannon.

All Washington could do here was to save his army and retreat, retreat, turning again and again with high courage to smash back at the enemy. But above all he must hold his armies intact.

The lower jaw of the first bite at New York City was moving well. In the north, Carleton began his advance south on Lake Champlain. On October 11, 1776, Arnold—one of the most brilliant and versatile of the American generals until his treason—met the enemy fleet with his own inferior lake force at Valcour Bay. There, and at Split Rock two days later, the American fleet was destroyed. But Carleton had been delayed. He took Crown Point. Then, deciding that winter was too close to begin a siege of Ticonderoga, he drew back into Canada on November 3rd. Even in losing, Arnold had again postponed British

In the Carolinas, Scotch-Irish settlers made up many Loyalist units and fought fiercely, but they were torn between love for their new country and an oath to the King, which they upheld as a matter of honor.



entry to the Hudson Valley from the north another year.

By building a fleet, he had forced Carleton to build one, thus delaying the British advance for a vital two or three months. Now the Colonies had a second chance in the north.

On October 23rd, Washington evacuated Manhattan Island, making the mistake of leaving a strong garrison in

savage winter was closing in. Howe sent most of his army to winter quarters in New York City, leaving garrisons at Trenton, Princeton, Bordentown and other key positions.

Now Washington kept the Revolution alive by a daring stroke. He recrossed the Delaware on Christmas Eve and captured Trenton, New Jersey, with its entire garrison of Hessians.



In winter of 1776, 43 cannon and 16 mortars were hauled from Ticonderoga to Boston. This near-impossible feat turned the tide against the British there.

Fort Washington. At White Plains, red-coats under Howe took one key hill in a sharp engagement, suffering heavy casualties and renewing British respect for the Continental Line regiments, which were rapidly becoming steady, veteran units. At White Plains they held fast and hard, until Washington slipped his army away unbroken. But on November 16th, Howe took Fort Washington with 2,600 prisoners, losing 458 men killed or wounded in the process.

Now, with his eye on the area south of New York, Howe turned with confidence to the secondary British objective—to destroy Washington in the field. Washington retreated across New Jersey with British light troops clawing at his rear all the way. With difficulty he managed to cross the Delaware River to Pennsylvania, barely saving his army once more.

It was December 13, 1776, and a

On January 3rd, he won again by swift surprise at Princeton. Then he withdrew to winter quarters at Morristown to wrestle with the problems of short-term enlistments, lack of food and munitions, and 13 well-fed colonies that didn't seem to care enough to send beef and clothing to his men. The meaning of Trenton, Princeton and Morristown? The pincers across New Jersey from the north were broken, and the ragged Colonial Army was still whole.

During winter in those days most armies hibernated. But in this winter the British command approved Burgoyne's plan to come down Champlain with a huge army and close the northern jaws for once and for all the next summer. And this time Howe would move up the Hudson from New York to Albany, to give Burgoyne a hand at the right time. Col. Barry St. Leger would come down

(Continued on page 47)

BACK TO THE COUNTRY? U.S. AND USSR SPACE GOALS. DRUG DETECTION DRIVE.



U.S. officials, increasingly concerned with the mounting problems of city life, are encouraged by the latest trends in population movement. There are indications of a substantial slowdown in the migration pattern from farm and countryside to the large urban areas.

For one thing, the rural and small town areas are growing at a rate double that of the fifties--not quite as fast as the metropolitan cities, but enough to narrow the gap. In the fifties, some 600,000 Americans shifted from country to city life every year; since 1960, the changeover has averaged only 118,000, according to recent Census studies.

In Tennessee, the trend is back to the country, if not to the farm--due to the growth of industrial jobs within rural and medium size counties.

Today, the big metropolitan areas, covering about 1% of the nation's total land area, contain 7 out of ten Americans. "More and more people are becoming aware that there is an alternative to bigger and bigger cities . . . rural America . . . where space is abundant, living is good, and the community is built to human scale," comments Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman.

The space programs of the U.S. and the USSR are progressing at a rate so that the next century should see human capability for applying vast amounts of power to the reshaping of the environment of the moon, Mars and Venus, at least on some areas of these members of the solar system.

This is the conservatively-worded estimate of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, which adds: "These places may never be garden spots equal to our home planet, Earth, but they may be extremely useful to mankind in the centuries ahead."

Both nations have multiple goals: scientific and military; and both are trying to capitalize on practical applications, such as communications, navigation and weather reporting. In each country, too, the space program has been a stimulus to national pride, the Committee reports.

Washington's increasing anxiety about drugs has transformed the once-moribund Food and Drug Administration into one of the busiest and most crime conscious agencies in the nation.

Some 300 FDA agents, investigating the illicit traffic in abused drugs, seized over \$300 million worth of the stuff--stimulants, depressants and hallucinogenics. Meanwhile, FDA has set up a special drug analysis center scheduled to test some 300,000 drug samples a year.

FDA agents are already at work carrying out recommendations of an expert panel evaluating the effectiveness of 3,000 drugs which have been approved for marketing since 1938. Concurrently, new drugs for sale are being checked out, and 74 were approved for consumer use last year.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES

VOICE OF EXPERIENCE

"In all the experience that I have had with the Communists, negotiation never preceded a settlement anywhere." Ex-Sec'y of State **Dean Acheson**.

PIECEMEAL CONQUEST

"Communism is a global threat and acts of local aggression are merely part of a global scheme to achieve through piecemeal conquest what otherwise might entail the risk of a costly general war." **Gen. John P. McConnell**, U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff.

SOLID CITIZEN

"The solid citizen is a type who is needed today as never before. But he is derided and scorned and ridiculed and thrown on the defensive." Ex-Postmaster **Gen. J. E. Day**.

END OF MAN?

"If fools and folly rule the world, the end of man in our time may come as a rude shock, but it will no longer come as a complete surprise." Retiring President of U.N. General Assembly, Afghanistan's **Abdul Rahman Pazhwak**.

HOUSING HURDLES

Architects can open up new worlds to millions of people simply by designing buildings so that they do not have built-in barriers which prevent people with physical disabilities from making full use of them." **Mary Switzer**, of HEW's Social and Rehab. Serv.

De GAULLE

"Militarily General de Gaulle has not only left the free world partnership; he spends his time deprecating it." **Sen. Stuart Symington** (D-Mo.)

BRITAIN'S ECONOMY

"We decided, popularity or no popularity, that we were going to get the economy right." **Prime Minister Wilson**.



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question...

SHOULD RENT

THE RENT SUPPLEMENT program represents a major effort to shift the emphasis and responsibility for low-rent housing from the government to private enterprise. Under this program, builders can utilize the mortgage program of the Federal Housing Administration to build modest housing for poor people who otherwise would be in slums or public housing.

The rent supplement approach moves free enterprise into the low-rent housing field. These projects will be privately built, privately financed, privately owned and privately operated and will remain on the tax rolls—contrasted to public housing which is government owned, government managed and operated, government subsidized, and not productive of local taxes or incentive for home ownership.

There is general acceptance of the need to assist the poor in obtaining decent housing. An estimated 6 million Americans live in slum housing. There are a half million people on the waiting lists today for public housing units.

The rent supplement program has the support of many business, municipal, charitable, church and other associations and groups, including the National Association of Home Builders, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the National League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the National Housing Conference, among others. These organizations endorse the program as needed and desired.

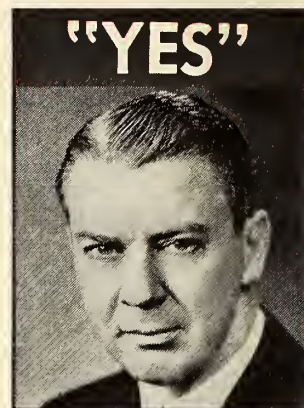
These endorsements testify to the broad base of support. More than 600 sponsors have expressed their interest in sponsoring rent supplement housing. Additional requests for projects for which funding is not available total \$14.6 million. Testimony before an appropriations subcommittee points up the fact that the

program now includes more than 425 projects in 250 communities in 46 states. A total of \$42 million has been appropriated to date for the program—and virtually all is committed.

This program is designed for people of low incomes who are eligible for public housing. To be eligible for housing in the rent supplement program, a person must be either physically handicapped, elderly, living in slum housing, be a present or former resident of housing damaged or destroyed by natural disaster or be displaced by public housing.

These individuals and families must pay at least 25% of their family income for rent under this program. As a tenant's income increases, he receives proportionately less assistance. In addition, provision is made for the tenant to purchase and acquire the property if he so desires—an incentive for home ownership not present in public housing. Approval of the local community is required for these projects.

Free enterprise wants this program—let's give free enterprise a chance to make the rent supplement approach work.

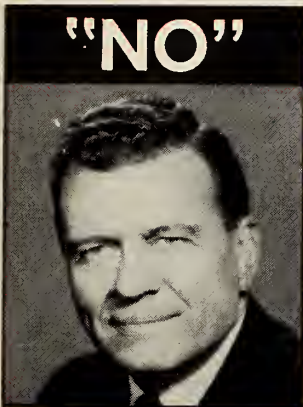


Rep. Joe L. Evins (D-Tenn.)
4th District

Joe L. Evins

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big

SUBSIDIES BE REVIVED?



Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R-Wis.)
9th District

THE RENT SUPPLEMENT program is somewhat like an illegitimate cat. It was born under a cloud and refuses to die.

The proposal was submitted to Congress as a program to assist those with income levels *above* that which would make the recipients eligible for occupancy of public housing. When that approach failed, Congress then

authorized the program as a *substitute* for public housing with income limits comparable to those relating to eligibility for public housing. That is what Congress authorized.

In the interim between authorization and funding, regulations were prepared which ignored the limits imposed by Congress and which would have implemented the program under the concepts of its initiators.

The measure passed the Senate only by virtue of the deciding favorable vote being cast by a Senator who openly boasted that his vote had been determined by White House promises of expenditures of federal funds within his state!

Last year, I offered the amendment to eliminate all funds for rent supplement payments. The House of Representatives sustained the eliminating amendment by roll-call vote. Thereafter, the Senate restored the full \$40 million requested by the Administration for rent supplement payments.

It cannot be demonstrated, as some of its proponents

insist, that the rent supplement program has in any way replaced the expanding public housing program.

It must be kept in mind, at a time of great fiscal crisis, that the rent supplement agreements extend over periods of 40 years, so that each annual commitment must be multiplied by 40 in order to get a true picture of the commitment of funds—funds which we do not have—to this program.

Why should rents, as such, be subsidized at all? If people are genuinely in need of government assistance, these needs extend across the basic requirements of food, shelter, clothing, medical and dental care—all the necessities of life. These people should, and do, receive assistance for *overall* needs, evaluated by public servants in our local communities. There is no sound reason why rents, as such, should be singled out for assistance on the basis of decisions made and payments administered by appointed officials in our nation's capital.

The rent supplement program is another example of expanding long-term commitments over which the people's elected Representatives lose effective control.

The rent supplement proponents, like the planners of all the Great Society spending programs, are blind to the grave fiscal crisis of our federal government.

Philosophically and fiscally, the rent subsidy program should not be revived.

Glenn R. Davis



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for March the arguments in PRO & CON: Should Rent Subsidies Be Revived?

IN MY OPINION RENT SUBSIDIES SHOULD BE ☐
SHOULD NOT BE ☐ REVIVED

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. →

Are We Defenseless Against Fifth Columns?

*For more than 30 years, laws to control subversion have
foundered on court decisions. Now Congress has tried again.*

By **LEAVITT A. KNIGHT, JR.**

A TEMPEST-IN-A-TEAPOT "political scandal" last summer just may have taken on such reverse English as to render this country a great service. We may know for sure in from one to a dozen years.

It all began when President Johnson named a government career employee, Simon McHugh, to be one of the five members of the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB), a board created by Congress back in 1950 to expose Communist organizations in the United States by official proceedings.

Shortly after McHugh's appointment, a great hue and cry went up that he was the husband of a former secretary of the President.

Demands were made that McHugh be stripped of the job. Just why isn't clear. One might assume that if the Supreme Court can guarantee the right of a Communist to a defense job, another man ought to be eligible for a position of trust unless more damning evidence could be arrayed against him than that his wife once worked for the President of the United States.

Such logic was not even put forth. McHugh's scalp was considered forfeit for his wife's "crime." But when the President stuck by McHugh, the attack shifted to the SACB itself.

It was revealed that the Board had not achieved a great deal in exposing Communists and Communist organizations, and forcing them to register, in the whole 17 years that it had been obliged to do so by Act of Congress. In fact, in the last two years it had done virtually nothing but meet and discuss its problems.

Sen. William Proxmire, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to abolish the SACB, then sought to hurry the process even before his bill should be heard. He appealed to the Senate Appropriations Committee to eliminate the SACB's funds.

At this point the reverse English started to appear. The frenzied little "scandal" served to refocus the attention of security-minded members of Congress on the reasons why the SACB had been forced to a virtual standstill in its mission to expose Communist operations.

The Board had been hamstrung, they found, by a long series of litigations in the courts against its proceedings and orders. The court actions were instigated by organizations and individuals whom the Attorney General had cited—in petition before the Board—as being Communist within the various meanings of the 1950 Internal Security Act.

The litigations interminably delayed the Board's work. They next produced

a series of court decisions that increasingly curtailed the ability of the Board to function under the procedures outlined for it in the 1950 law.

Finally, the Board's right even to hold an official hearing to determine if the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs are a Communist front was challenged. A U.S. District Court, after 13 months of legalisms

WIDE WORLD



William Albertson

UPI



Roscoe Proctor

Required to register as Communist Party members, they carried their case up to the Supreme Court, which struck down the order and paralyzed SACB's chief mission.

starting in the late spring of 1966, denied the Du Bois Clubs an injunction. But it shortly ordered the SACB to hold up the Du Bois Clubs hearings for the better part of another year until the Supreme Court could get around to considering the matter.

That order brought the Board's work

GEORGE TAMES



Subversive Activities Control Board members, left to right, Leonard L. Sells, Chairman John W. Mahan, John S. Patterson, Simon F. McHugh, Jr. A vacancy exists. Court decisions almost destroyed their function.

to the complete halt that resulted last summer and fall in accusations that it was a do-nothing outfit.*

A majority of the Congress, reviewing the facts and the history, didn't agree that the next logical step was to gun the Board down from the hip.

Joined by members of both major parties, Sen. Everett Dirksen, in the Senate, and Rep. Edwin Willis, in the House, set out to amend the 1950 act.

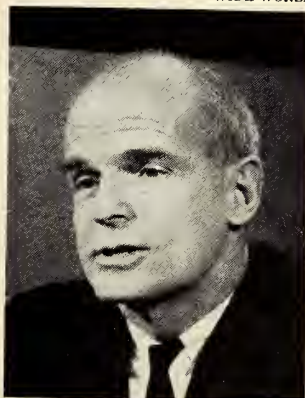
They sought new law to limit the stifling litigation and to satisfy the objections of the courts, while still preserving the essential function of the Subversive Activities Control Board as an official discloser of veiled Communist operations in the United States.

Some of the history that led them to try one more time would be funny if it were not so serious. It took 11 years of Board hearings and court litigation for the Board to get it past the Supreme Court (in 1961) that the Communist Party, U.S.A. is, and may be identified as, a Communist action group. Eleven years to make a matter of common knowledge stand up!

For a short time, back in 1961, the 11-year effort seemed worthwhile. The 5-4 Supreme Court decision included a

finding that Congress does have the power to require Communists and their organizations to register as such, once the SACB establishes their true identity in open hearings that hold up under court review. At the time, this was hailed in the press as a blow to what had long seemed a perpetual, court-protected right of the U.S. Communists to operate in secrecy and with deceit on behalf of Moscow, Peking, *et al.*

WIDE WORLD



Senator William Proxmire (Wis.)

He earnestly sought to eliminate the Subversive Activities Control Board and stop its appropriations.

But, alas! Little noted in the rejoicing was an invitation in that same Court decision for the Communists to invoke the 5th Amendment when told to regis-

ter, and then come back and see what the Court would say about *that*.

The Party needed no further nudging. Forty-four individual Communists, all identified in open SACB hearings, refused to register when ordered, invoking the 5th Amendment. To admit they were Communists would tend to incriminate them, they pleaded.**

The Party itself, not being a person, could not plead the 5th Amendment. No matter. Its officers refused to register it on the grounds that *they* were persons. The officers of no American corporation, or lobby, or any other organization which must register with various agencies, have ever been able to get away with this, but the Communists did.

In 1965, the Supreme Court upheld the position of the individual Communists, in the test case of William Albertson and Roscoe Proctor. And, by March 1967, the *Party's* immunity to registration was assured by a series of court decisions.

Thus the highest court held in 1961 that Congress has the power to require registration of Communists, but by 1967 a series of decisions affirmed that there

WIDE WORLD



Senator Everett Dirksen (Ill.)

He led fight in Senate to amend 1950 Act and so keep the Board alive. Result was the new law.

was no way to do it. After 15 years, the SACB found itself and the Internal Security Act of 1950 to be farther behind than they had seemed to be after 11 years.

This legal comedy dealt with the open and shut matter of the Communist Party itself, and with the inner circle of American Communists.

What of the far more difficult matter of the Communist fronts?

Here is an area in which, by disguise, deceit and camouflage, the Communists

**The Supreme Court has struck down every law that has ever come before it, federal and state, that has tended in the slightest degree to incriminate anyone purely for membership in anything, and this is consistent with our Constitution. But it continues to say, in the case of Communists, that to admit to membership is to admit to criminality. The Court's double standard drives legislators to distraction.

* The Du Bois Clubs, contrary to what many TV and radio listeners believe, are not the same as the Boys Clubs of America.

CONTINUED Are We Defenseless Against Fifth Columns?

have succeeded in hoodwinking and manipulating a large number of Americans—often inciting them to civil disorders by appeals to the paranoid in them—without ever showing the Party's face.

Starting back in 1950, the SACB was petitioned by the Attorney General to hold hearings to identify a large number of Communist front groups. (The Board only acts when it is petitioned by the Attorney General. It serves as a quasi-

of the fronts here by ordering the Board to drop its findings if the front "went out of business." Whether it *really* did or not, the Board had to play it straight.

In other cases, litigation stretched over so many years that, when courts got around to final rulings, they held that the original information had become so stale that the Attorney General must go back and update it. We have noted that the Du Bois Clubs succeeded in delaying the start of hearings nearly two years

to have some 100 Communist fronts under surveillance. Its evidence of their true nature is frequently overwhelming, with or without direct orders passing between Party and front. But in the face of the Du Bois delays and the "prove direct control" mandate, at the time the McHugh thing broke out last summer it wasn't bringing any more petitions for front hearings before the Board. The Justice Department was, to say the least, "discouraged."



Burck in The Chicago Sun-Times

"Crackdown"

False victory: 1961 Court decision upholding "disclosure" of Red activities by government was hailed in press.

court, while the Attorney General acts as prosecutor and provides information known to the FBI and Justice Department.)

There were some good results, and some sad ones.

Overwhelming evidence nailed several Red fronts to their true parent, and resulted in Board orders to them to register as Communist fronts. That, of course, came to nothing with the 5th Amendment decisions of 1965. But the hearings themselves, whether the organizations finally registered or not, tended to strip the Communist fronts of their deceit.

In the early days of front hearings, some of them just collapsed and went out of business. Without deceit, they were sunk, and knew it. Others, the Board was convinced, pretended to collapse and go out of business to avoid the hearings. Court rulings came to the aid

simply by pursuing to the Supreme Court an injunction denied by a District Court.

Finally, in 1963, the D.C. U.S. Court of Appeals struck an almost lethal blow at the official identification of Communist fronts as Communist fronts under the 1950 Act. The Court tossed out a Board decision that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was a Communist front, on the grounds that the Attorney General had to prove to the Board that the Communist Party actually issues orders to its fronts.

This is worse than asking a cop to prove that a speeder had his foot on the accelerator, whether or not he was doing 70. The Party is too smart to publish orders to its fronts. It simply puts its trusted people in command, and arrives at what's to be done either in informal conversations or by such indirection as editorials in *The Worker*.

Today, the Justice Department is said



Crockett in The Washington Star

"Now he can see who's hiding under it"

Discouragement in Congress ran even deeper. Some 20 years ago Truman's Commission on Civil Rights tackled the dilemma posed by the Communists here acting as a civilian 5th column for Soviet policy and strategy. The Commission suggested that the dilemma need not be solved by criminal laws against membership which might tread on the 1st Amendment. Instead, official government disclosure of the true nature of Red groups in this country could rob them of their deceptions and much of their effectiveness, and protect citizens from being victimized by them.

More, a duly constituted government board to unmask the nature of Red organizations would relieve individuals and groups of the pitfalls of exposure through private efforts. Thus, the so called "hysteria of the McCarthy era" could be replaced by a judicially operated "honest labeling" act for promo-

tions that secretly involve the conspiratorial package of antagonistic foreign powers.

The Internal Security Act of 1950 was rooted deeply in this appeal of Truman's Civil Rights Commission to go after American Communism with *official truth* rather than *criminal law*. The SACB was formed as the quasi-judicial body to do the job.

But today, in the words of Sen. John McClellan, with the courts piling up and creating technicalities that obstruct for decades the establishment of

dent signed a bill that amends the 1950 Act. Its framers believe that it has overcome all of the court objections to date, and in addition that it will greatly reduce litigation that is merely time-wasting and stalling.

Here are the main points of the amendments:

1. The SACB will continue to hold hearings, on petition of the Attorney General, to identify Communist individuals, action groups, fronts and infiltrated groups. If found to be such, on the basis of full and open hearings,

Board that a front operates *essentially to advance Communism*. If that is established, then he must show *either* that the Party runs the front *or* that the front is essentially controlled by one or more Communists.

3. Persons or organizations up for a hearing will have due notice, and may appear and continue to enjoy all usual legal defenses, while the hearings will continue to be public. If the "defendants" do not appear, or if they "go out of business," the hearings will continue to a finding on the basis of what is presented, both sides having been afforded equal opportunity.

4. The hearings and findings of the Board will continue to be subject to review and appeal in the courts *when completed*. But federal courts are forbidden to interfere with Board hearings *while they are in progress*, via injunctions, etc. (Article III of the Constitution provides for Congressional regulation of federal courts.)

5. Subpoenaed witnesses at Board hearings *may be given immunity from prosecution based on their testimony*. It is felt that this will impede frivolous invocation of the 5th Amendment.

6. Once in any year, any individual or group officially posted as Communist under the meaning of the act, can seek a hearing on a claim that it has ceased being Communist.

These changes would seem to satisfy most court objections to date. If so, and if the Attorney General and the Board give the amendments a good workout, then perhaps Americans can at last have something official to go by to identify the many faces that Communism assumes in America. Of course nobody knows what the courts will do to the amendments. The Reds may stay away from most hearings and then protest that they weren't heard. You couldn't follow that line in a tax hearing, nor avoid a traffic fine by refusing to appear. But that's no indication of how the courts will rule when the question is identification of Communists.

There's also a joker in the new law. Senator Proxmire had an amendment added to abolish the Board if it hasn't held brand new hearings by the end of 1968. That gives the Attorney General power to wipe out the Board simply by filing no new petition this year. Future events will reveal the meaning of this strange proviso.

Finally, there are untested sanctions in the law. They require identified Communists to cite the Board findings when issuing propaganda, soliciting funds, etc., just as Congress has required cigarette makers to post a health warning on each pack of smokes. As these still face court tests, we may *still* be years away from knowing how much good came from the McHugh "scandal."

THE END



Warren King in the N.Y. Daily News

"There now, feel better?"

Letdown: 1965 Court decision took teeth out of means of disclosure.

the simplest official truths, the United States seems to be powerless against 5th columns.

Nevertheless, Congress tried again last fall. On January 2, 1968, the Presi-

they need *not* register. *The Board will simply post its findings as a matter of official public record.*

2. A Communist front is redefined. The Attorney General *must* satisfy the

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Out of respect for privacy, names of individuals have been disguised in case histories cited here.*

By VERNON LOUVIERE

UNTIL MARCH 3, 1966, there was no GI Bill that applied to Vietnam veterans. Even the one passed then was a limited law.

As late as the middle of 1967 Vietnam veterans were not recognized as war veterans, but only as peacetime veterans who sometimes had "extrahazardous duty." But all that has been changed. Last August, their GI Bill was strengthened and all servicemen on active duty since Aug. 5, 1964, received war service status.

As recently as last summer the American Legion complained vigorously that too little had been done to help Vietnam veterans get jobs and job counseling on discharge. That, too, has changed.

Now, in terms of *service*, Vietnam vets are getting perhaps the best the country has ever given to war veterans. By the hundreds of thousands they are being contacted overseas to be apprised of their extended rights. And when they get home, some of the agencies that can help them readjust are contacting them, instead of waiting for the vets to find out where to go.

The agencies with special programs for Vietnam vets include the Veterans Administration (a host of services and benefits, from medical care, education and job-training to disability compensation and housing loans); the Civil Service Commission (priorities for vets in many government jobs); the Department of Labor (various employment programs, including job-finding, job-testing and job-counseling at the local level through the local government Employment Offices).

Other agencies have programs not especially tailored for veterans, but of use to many of them, and are doing their best to advertise their wares so that Vietnam vets will seek them out if they can help. These include the Small Business Administration (business loans, and all sorts of individual counseling on how to succeed and on pitfalls leading to failure in small business), and the Federal Housing Administration (home loan guarantees with ceilings higher than the VA's).

Case histories of how these and other programs are working are plentiful.

Discharged from the war in Vietnam, Jim Bailey returned to his home in North Carolina and set out to carve himself a new future in civilian life.

His first objective: a job. He had little education and virtually no experience

before entering service. The outlook was bleak. Jim Bailey quickly realized he would have to settle for anything in the beginning so he decided on a job as a kitchen helper.

Fortunately, there were other people concerned about Bailey's employment future. In this case, the local U.S. Veterans Employment Service. A representative called on his own initiative at Jim's home one day while Jim was out looking for a restaurant job. Jim's mother was asked to have her son call the Veterans Employment Service office and come in to talk over his future.

Jim explained to the government man assigned to his case that he had heard vaguely of the Veterans Employment Service, but figured he could get a job on his own. Actually, said Jim, he'd like to work in a factory if only there were some job he could do.

After several meetings with the employment people, in which he was given aptitude tests and answered numerous questions, Jim was hired as a trainee in a local printing plant. His starting pay

was \$1.47 an hour *more* than he would have been paid had he taken the kitchen job.

Seaman First Class Bob Dalton, fresh from duty aboard a carrier in the Gulf of Tonkin, found himself back in civilian life in Ohio also faced with the task of seeking a job. In the Navy he worked off-duty hours getting his high school equivalency. He was trained as an aerial photographer and enjoyed his work.

Bob discovered quickly that there are few demands in civilian life for aerial photographers. He had just about made up his mind to return to his old job as a plumber's helper when he, too, was brought in contact with the Veterans Employment Service.

Like Jim Bailey, Bob Dalton went through a series of interviews, tests and a review of his military training. Less than a month after his discharge he was working as a cameraman with a local television station.

Frank Miller had a different problem when he shed his Navy uniform after Vietnam and wanted to return to his old

What We're Doing for VIETNAM VETS

Vietnam veterans, disabled and whole, are being discharged in the hundreds of thousands. After a slow start, many agencies of government now offer them help in jobs, education, medical care, housing, business and farm ownership and management.



JOB PROTECTION

American Legion helped Viet vet Richard Colarusso retain seniority in phone company job that he left for Vietnam service.



LOANS

Ronald Holmes explores the possibilities of a business loan at Newark, N.J. VA office. VA would advise him Small Business Administration makes some business loans, while Holmes may get business school training, on-job-training or a home loan through various programs of the Veterans Administration.



U.S. ARMY PHOTO

Viet vets flown into McGuire AFB in N.J. for discharge. This year we expect to discharge 700,000 men. Readjustment rights, services, await them.

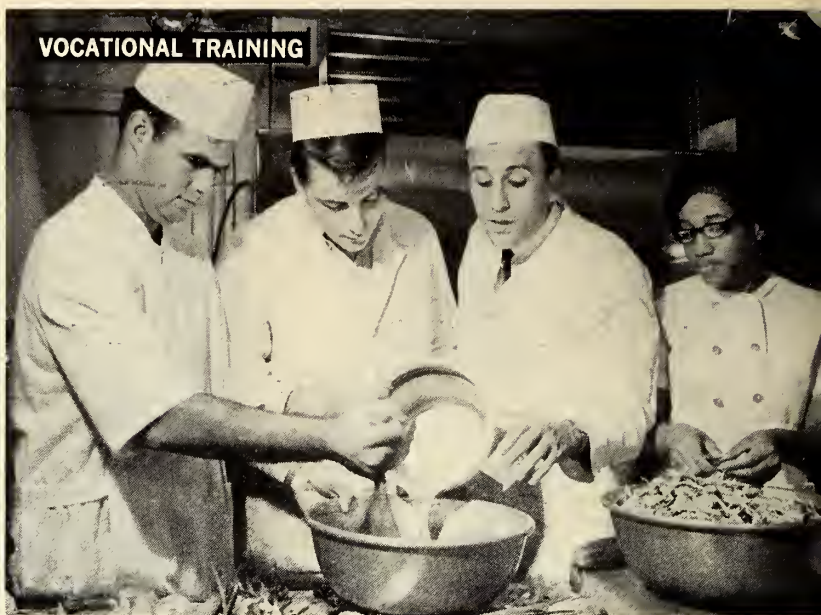


EDUCATION

Billy Jeron completes high school after Vietnam service. The amended GI Cold War Bill is the first not to charge high school educational benefits off against entitlement at the college or university level. Full college entitlement will still be available for Jeron after he has finished high school.



Nathan Johnson and Andrew Comba, both Viet vets, attending a class in restaurant management under the GI Bill, at the New York Institute of Dietetics. Food supervision is subject.



At the same school, William Brams and Ronald Kroll, two more Viet vets, go over preparation of a complete restaurant meal with instructor Arthur Tolve. They too are under Cold War GI Bill.

CONTINUED

What We're Doing for Vietnam Vets

job as a deck hand on a tug boat in New York harbor. Frank had legally protected veterans' rights to get back his old job. But there was a hitch. Frank had injured his left arm in the service and the company said it was not bound to restore him to his former job since he was not capable of performing it.

The U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Veterans Reemployment Rights had

a different idea and moved in. It handles hundreds of such cases in which veterans are denied jobs they left to serve their country. Weeks of conferences between the government and the company ended in a stalemate. The government went to court in Frank's behalf. The company was forced to place the veteran in a clerk's job, because of his disability, and paid him \$2,600 in back wages for the

period of time it had refused to rehire him.

These are but three instances in which the government looks after its men and women who give up home, family and job to go off to fight for their country. A wide range of benefits, guaranteed by law, await them as they join the burgeoning force of American veterans.

To the returning Vietnam veteran, President Lyndon Johnson has directed a personal message:

"Your fellow Americans are grateful



James Nye, Jr., ex-Marine wounded in Vietnam, is a junior Government major at Columbia University (left); at right, he and Ted Breyer, another Viet vet student at Columbia, are being in-



terviewed by VA Coordinator Mrs. Alberta Muire. VA and other agencies are seeking out vets to help them, putting advisors within easy reach. Mrs. Muire is stationed on campus by the VA.



VOCATIONAL SCHOOLING

More Viet vets learn mechanical drafting at Manhattan Technical Institute. Walter Rozakis, 2nd from rt., is Purple Heart vet. Others: Steve Gilliard, Tony Zielinsky, Joe Moscato, Mike Arenas.

for the courage you have shown, and the sacrifices you have made, while wearing your country's uniform.

"They have shown their gratitude by creating, through your Congress, many programs to serve you as a veteran."

For the veteran there are loans to buy a home and start a business. He is paid to get an education and participate in on-the-job training. He is eligible for life insurance and compensation payments if he was disabled in service. The veteran can receive unemployment compensation

while he looks for a job. A wide choice of medical services are available if he was injured or became ill in or as a result of military service.

The Veterans' Pension and Readjustment Assistance Act signed into law last August was the last act passed to assist Vietnam veterans, and an important one.

Simply by getting wartime status, the Vietnam veteran received benefits of previous laws that were denied him as a "peacetime" veteran. The August act broadened his educational benefits under

the "Cold War GI Bill." More importantly, under Presidential directive, government departments are now urged to *seek out* the veteran and help him rather than let the veteran find these benefits on his own. This was never attempted on such a scale before.

In 1965, Fred Johnson, a Korean veteran, was disturbed over the headlines in Vietnam. He decided to reenlist in the Army. Eighteen months later Nellie Johnson was a widow, left with three small children and a big mortgage on a GI home Fred was buying (as a Korea veteran) outside Nashville, Tenn. Soon the burden became too much for Mrs. Johnson. She began slipping behind with the house payments. A local bank, holding the Johnson mortgage, began foreclosure proceedings. Unpaid monthly notes, plus interest and foreclosure costs, totaled almost \$1,000.

The bank's risk was guaranteed by the VA, but Mrs. Johnson's wasn't. Mrs. Johnson didn't want to lose the house. She was about to dip into the \$10,000 insurance left by her husband when her plight came to the VA's attention. The VA took over the loan itself under a regulation permitting it to do so in cases of extreme hardship. As the new mortgage holder, it postponed the overdue payments. Mrs. Johnson saved her home.

Similarly, the VA moved swiftly when it learned Sgt. Tom Duncan was racing the clock to buy a home in upstate New York. Tom, out of service only a month, reenlisted to return to Vietnam. Eligible for GI benefits, he wanted to establish his family in a home before going back



GI Bill offers aid for part-time education. Two of these three students at Pace College are Viet vets who work at full-time jobs during the day. They attend Pace nights and Saturdays.



States as well as the Legion and other vets organizations counsel vets on their rights. Here N.Y. State vet advisor Dr. Martin Reisner counsels Aaron Davis on GI aid toward masters degree.

What We're Doing for Vietnam Vets

to war. But from selection of a house to final close-out sometimes takes weeks. The VA pulled out all stops and processed Tom Duncan's GI loan in four days.

Disabled veterans get preferential treatment and deservedly so, in jobs, housing and medical care.

Marine Sgt. Tim Washington took a Viet Cong bullet in the spine and came home a paraplegic. He got the best medical treatment his government could provide. Tim was a draftsman before he donned a Marine uniform, and in time was able to take up his old duties with a former employer.

Tim is married and has a small son. Severely disabled veterans like Tim get personal attention from the government. When he decided to buy a home, the VA helped him select an architect and pick out a lot, and it worked with him during construction.

In the case of some classes of severely disabled veterans (most of them, like Tim, are paraplegics) the government is authorized to furnish them with grants of up to \$10,000—an outright gift—toward the purchase of specially constructed homes. Doors and hallways are wider, light switches are placed lower and bathrooms are equipped with grab bars and low basins. Special exercise equipment for the paraplegic may also be featured in these homes.

Over the past year almost 600,000 veterans reentered civilian life. This number will swell to over 750,000 over the next 12 months. Many will take advantage of the free schooling and training offered by the government, but most will be looking for jobs.

This has been one of the most difficult areas for the returning GI—finding a satisfactory job. Almost 100,000 of those released last year had trouble finding suitable employment. They were without work for an average of nine weeks and received some \$30 million in unemployment compensation.

The government is intent on reducing this number. It has launched a pilot program in Pennsylvania to determine whether more concentrated and personalized service can increase a veteran's employability.

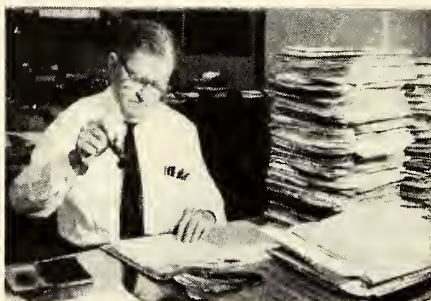
Today, the government does not wait until a serviceman is discharged to help him. The wheels of federal assistance start rolling while he is still in uniform.

The nation's vast federal-state public employment service is at work to help a serviceman the day he returns home. Weeks before, he has been asked to fill out a form, prepared with the assistance of the Department of Defense and the

Department of Labor, telling where he worked before joining the service, his educational level and other pertinent information.

Copies of this form are sent to: (1) the Veterans Employment Service; (2) the Office of Veterans Reemployment Rights, (3) the veteran's former employer, (4) the employment office in his home town and (5) to the VA.

Each and every veteran now returning is, on specific orders of the White House, personally contacted by telephone or by personal visit by a representative from one of the nation's 2,200 public employment service offices to determine the vet-



A stack of home and farm loans that have been approved for Viet vets are stamped OK by Boyan Delaney in VA's Newark office.

eran's particular needs. [This new program has not yet caught up with those released earlier.]

"The people in the local employment office do more than try to get a veteran his old job back," says Marshall C. Miller, assistant chief of the Veterans Employment Service. "They counsel and advise the young man or woman just out of service. Wherever possible they try to encourage them to prepare themselves for better jobs."

The seriously disabled veteran ob-



IN HOSPITAL JOB TRAINING

Viet vet Alfred Anderson receives instruction in watch repairing with the assistance of a qualified volunteer instructor in hospitals under disabled vet program.

HOME LOANS



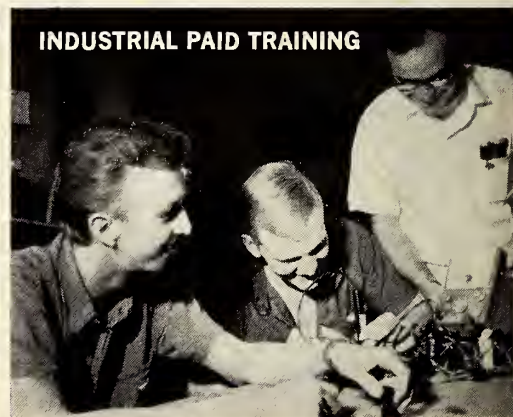
Viet vet George Reed and family show VA loan guarantee officer Ray Marchesseault the new home whose mortgage he helped engineer for them in Levittown, Pa.

PHOTOS BY ANGELA CALOMIRIS

viously needs help the most. And he gets it. He has priority in referral to jobs which he is able to perform. Employers almost without exception have welcomed back the disabled veteran, according to Mr. Miller.

Under veterans' reemployment rights, backed by federal law, the government not only sees that he gets his old job back—if he wants it—but sees to it that his years in the armed forces are counted

INDUSTRIAL PAID TRAINING



Industry helps vets who are eligible with salaried training jobs. Above, VA patients Werner Krueger and Patrick O'Brien are tested for future training program.

toward job seniority. He is also entitled to wage increases which may have occurred during his absence and to broadened insurance, vacation and other benefits. The New York American Legion took on its first Vietnam case of this sort last summer and won it. The veteran had been rehired by the phone company but denied seniority he'd have had if he hadn't gone to war.

It is important that a Vietnam-era vet, seeking his old job back, apply as early as possible after separation. Application to a former employer must be made within 90 days after completion of military service, if his legal right to it is to be protected. Reservists and National Guardsmen must apply within 31 days after initial active duty for training of not less than three months.

Public employment service offices are particularly on the lookout for talents which a veteran may have developed in service. In virtually every instance a veteran is better equipped to hold down a more specialized job when he returns to civilian life regardless of his role in the military.

If a veteran doesn't know what he wants to do, or what he can do best, the employment service office will provide

President Johnson said in announcing the program.

Under its poverty program, the government is looking to the veterans force to provide teachers, recreational special-



Gerard Simpson, disabled Viet vet, received prosthetic rehabilitation with highly advanced hydraulic limb. All disabled vets get intensive rehab care.

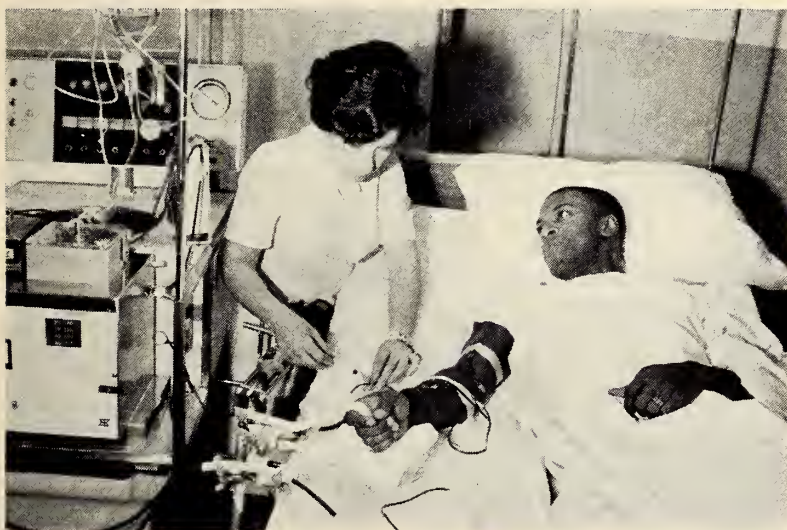
habilitation program are paid from \$95 to \$175 a month during their training and for two months thereafter. VA representatives visit military hospitals frequently and hospitalized veterans are urged to ask to see these VA people and talk over the advantages of entering one of the training programs. A disabled veteran has up to nine years to avail himself of this training.

The new GI education bill that covers Vietnam veterans—which was made more generous during 1967—is offered to anyone who has served honorably on active duty more than 180 days or was discharged for a service-connected disability.

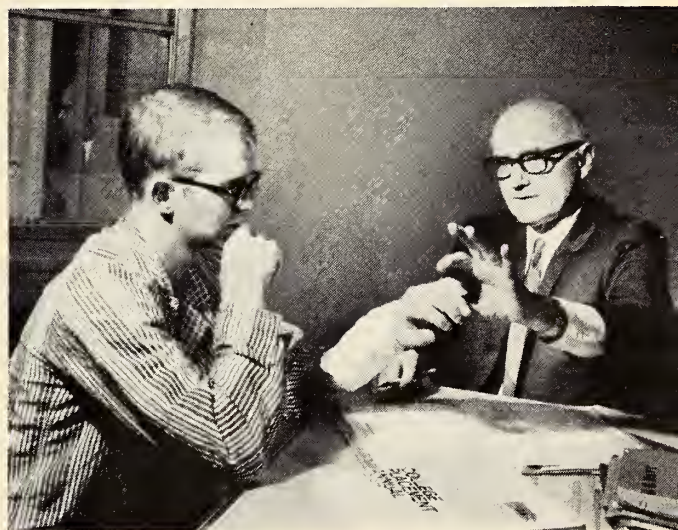
For the first time, veterans can use the GI Bill to complete high school *without* losing any part of their eligibility to attend college.

Under the new veterans' assistance act, the basic payment to full-time students under the GI bill has been increased. For example, a veteran with no dependents who previously received \$100 a month now receives \$130. A veteran with two dependents formerly got \$150 monthly. Now he is paid \$175 a month plus \$10 for each dependent above two.

Three new types of training—not con-



Kenneth Stewart is treated at New York VA Hospital's advanced technological Hemodialysis unit (artificial kidney) which aids in his survival.



At St. Albans Naval Hospital, vet Bryan Craft receives counseling from VA psychologist John Norton.

counseling and testing services. A simple test will indicate general aptitudes of the veteran and he can follow this with a test to determine his occupational qualifications.

Uncle Sam is anxious to tap the skills of some 60,000 medically trained men and women who leave the military services annually. Project Remedy—to recruit, retrain or reemploy medics in civilian health occupations—was launched last fall.

"We must not waste this valuable manpower resource when the need for trained workers in our hospitals, nursing homes and other health facilities is so great,"

ists, policemen and volunteers for the VISTA and Job Corps programs.

Any veteran who left the service with a service-connected disability serious enough to draw retirement pay or VA compensation, and needs special training to overcome a job handicap, may get special schooling or on-the-job or on-farm training. It is outside of the Cold War Bill, and especially tailored to his disabled condition. Before choosing the type of training available to him, a VA expert will seek to place him in the occupational slot best suited to his qualifications.

Disabled veterans in the vocational re-

tained in the first Cold War bill—are available to the Vietnam veteran—on-job training, farm cooperative training and flight training. While it is true these three training programs were open to veterans of World War 2, Congress saw fit to eliminate abuses inherent in the earlier legislation. Fly-by-night schools (and some old-line colleges) abused the intent of the WW2 law. Some World War 2 veterans, it was discovered, grabbed at the free flight training, not to prepare themselves for a job in aviation but because it was a chance to learn to fly at no cost. Now a veteran must possess a valid pri-

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MARCH 1968

"PROJECT REMED" WILL PROVIDE MEDICAL JOBS AND TRAINING FOR VIET ERA VETS:

In the article entitled "What We're Doing For Vietnam Vets" published elsewhere in this issue, the author mentions a new government plan to re-recruit, retrain or re-employ armed forces medical personnel in civilian health jobs when they leave military life . . . Here's how it works . . . At separation centers, each veteran fills out a form developed by the Veterans Employment Service of the U.S. Employment Service which asks his military occupation and skill . . . A copy is sent to the State Employment office nearest his home . . . This office then contacts the veteran offering him a personal interview with the object of getting him a job or training and education in the medical health field . . . About 60,000 medically trained men and women leave military service each year . . . There is a need for 300,000 civilian workers in all categories in the general health field . . . This plan would not only make it easier for Viet vets to get medical jobs, but it would contribute substantially to better medical care in the United States.

HOUSE VETS AFFAIRS CHAIRMAN TEAGUE INTRODUCES FOUR LEGION REHAB BILLS:

On one day, Jan. 17, 1968, House Veterans Affairs Chmn Olin E. Teague, introduced four bills on behalf of The American Legion in the field of rehabilitation . . . The bills, if passed, would satisfy 1967 Legion Nat'l Convention mandates calling for increases in disability payments or services to veterans . . . They call for: (1) increases in the rates of disability compensation and for other purposes; (2) a presumption of service-connection for psychosis which develops a 10% degree of disability or more within two years after separation from active duty during a period of war; (3) a presumption of service connection for progressive muscular atrophy which develops 10% more disability within seven years of military discharge and (4) free outpatient treatment, medicines and drugs for a non-service connected ailment to any war veteran who has total disability with service-connection.

400,000 VETERANS RECEIVE CENSUS BUREAU QUESTIONNAIRES TO HELP IN VA SURVEY:

Around Feb. 1, some 400,000 veterans received questionnaires from the U.S. Bureau of the Census which, when completed, will be used to help the Veterans Administration make an economic validation of its Schedule for Rating Disabilities . . . In plain language, its purpose is to help the VA determine if the percentage of disability suffered by a veteran is accurately aligned with the percentage of compensation accorded him . . . Such a study has not been done for many years . . . The VA will not be able to check individual questionnaires but will get a composite report on the mass of data . . . If you receive one, please complete it and mail it back to the census people.

ARMY OK'S USE OF SERVICE FLAG, LAPEL PIN FOR FAMILIES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL:

The once familiar service flag and service lapel button seen during WW2 have again been authorized for use by members of the immediate family of an active member of the armed forces . . . It may also be displayed by organizations which have members serving in the military . . . The design for both the service flag and lapel button is basically the same as in WW2 . . . It shows a blue star on a white field surrounded by a red border . . . Two or more members of the same family on active duty will be represented by a smaller gold star within the blue star . . . Organization flags will carry the single blue star but with an Arabic numeral below to signify the number of persons serving . . . Service flags and lapel buttons can only be purchased from commercial sources which have gotten permission to manufacture and sell them from the Department of the Army.

FREE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FLAG NOW AVAILABLE TO ITS SERVICEMEN:

The State of Pennsylvania has recently passed a law making free state flags available to its residents serving in the U.S. Armed Forces . . . Pennsylvania servicemen may send such requests to their state representative, senator or the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, State Capitol, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

Legion Golden Anniversary Celebration To Start Soon

Fiftieth Anniversary plans in good shape as Legion passes 49th Birthday; 15-month Celebration starts Sept. 6th at New Orleans National Convention; posts should make moves now for successful participation.

Forty-nine years ago this month, just four months after the end of World War I, The American Legion was created by the doughboys and officers of the American Expeditionary Force at a series of meetings held in Paris, France, March 15-17, 1919.

Though more than 400 men had a direct hand at the Paris Caucus in creating what eventually came to be known as The American Legion, Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., (killed in WW2) son of President Theodore Roosevelt, is universally credited as being the father of the idea and the initiator of the chain of circumstances which led to the formation of the organization. A more representative and larger caucus was held in St. Louis, Mo., the following May.

Basically, the Legion was born be-

cause these men, having fought the great fight and suffered the great experience, felt that some instrument, perhaps a veterans association, would be needed if future peace was to be preserved. They knew somehow, that though the Great War had ended, the quest for a better world was not truly over.

Later, they were to learn the harsh lesson that veterans rights had to be protected, that wounded, sick and war-racked doughboys would need hospital care, jobs and a stake in the future. They learned, too, that ways had to be found to care for the widows and orphans of their fallen comrades.

These things, and more, became the job, the goal and the reason for being of The American Legion. It was literally born of war but dedicated to peace.

More space than would possibly be available on these pages would be needed to tell the full story of the Legion through its first half-century.

But even as its 49th Birthday was taking place, the Legion was planning to make its 50th, the Golden Anniversary, a huge and eventful celebration. The Legion hoped to parade its accomplishments before the nation and rededicate its membership drawn from four wars to even higher achievements for the good of the country during the next 50 years.

The principal objectives of the 50th Anniversary Program are: 1—To celebrate the victory of WW1; 2—To commemorate the founding of The American Legion; 3—To note its accomplishments in the first 50 years, and 4—To signify the future role of the Legion.

In line with this, six major dates of national significance were set aside. They are: the 50th National Convention, New Orleans, La., Sept. 6-12, 1968; the 50th Anniversary of the Armistice of WW1, Arlington National Cemetery, Va., Nov. 11, 1968; the 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the Legion in Paris, Washington, D.C., Mar. 15-17, 1969; the 50th Anniversary of the St. Louis Caucus, St. Louis, Mo., May 8-9, 1969; the 51st

VIETNAM ERA VETERANS BENEFITS TIMETABLE

About two million Vietnam Era veterans have been discharged thus far from the U.S. Armed Forces. Currently, there are about 67,000 being released each month. Here is a handy guide to benefits for these newest veterans.

Veterans Released From Active Duty Have:

Where?

10 days	To advise Selective Service of address in person or by mail.	Any local board
30 days	To register with Selective Service (if not previously registered).	Any local board
90 days	To apply to former employer for reemployment.	Employer
120 days	To retain insurance protection by converting Servicemen's Group Life Insurance to an individual policy without examination. (Office of Servicemen's Group Life Ins., P. O. Box 1200, Newark, N.J. 07101)	Approved Insurance Company. List Available USGLI Office
1 year	from date of disability rating to obtain GI Life Insurance because of service-connected disability.	VA Office
1 year	To file for dental care.	VA Office
1 year	To receive unemployment compensation.	State Employment Service
8 years	To complete GI education. Course must begin in time to finish in 8 years.	VA Office
9 years	To complete Vocational Rehabilitation. (9 years from discharge except certain cases of serious disability or delay in establishing eligibility.)	VA Office
10 years	To obtain GI loan. (Plus 1 year for each 90 days of active duty.)	VA Office
No limit	To file compensation claim for injury or disease; pension claim, non-service-connected, or to obtain VA hospital care.	VA Office
No limit	To obtain assistance in finding employment or job training program.	State Employment Office
No limit	To convert Term Insurance.	VA Office

For additional information concerning any of the above benefits, contact your Department Service Officer in the VA Regional Office or your local American Legion Post Service Officer.

National Convention, Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 22-28, 1969 (dates tentative), and the Anniversary of the First National Convention, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 11, 1969.

Among the many steps the Legion was taking to set its huge celebration in motion were:

- The formation of a Task Force for the Future, a committee which would examine the Legion against the background of American society and suggest new ways it could make even more significant contributions to the nation in the years to come.
- A Committee of One Hundred (a prestige group) was set up with the nation's only living ex-Presidents, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, as Co-chairmen.
- An Entertainment Committee was created with Bob Hope, Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour as Co-chairmen.
- A 50th Anniversary Medal was designed and already on sale.
- An Anniversary March with lyrics was composed by composer Meredith Willson. It is scheduled to debut on national television later this year.
- In the works were a U.S. commemorative postage stamp to be released during the 50th Birthday Celebration along with first day covers and postage meter cancellation slugs.
- In honor of the Legion's support of a strong Merchant Marine System, U.S. Lines named its newest and one of the world's largest container-liners, the S.S. American Legion.
- Also in the formative stage are plans for national television and magazine coverage of certain events during the celebration period.

But the real measure of a successful 50th Anniversary Celebration lay in its implementation at the local level, for it is here that the Legion lives.

Since many Legion posts suspend membership meetings during the summer months, it was easy to see there was not a great deal of time left to plan activities, especially when some major events would be occurring in September and November of this year.

What can Legion post members do to get started?

It will vary from post to post, but first there should be a plan. One with a few simple but important and definite objectives. An overall 50th Anniversary Chairman should be selected to coordinate and direct participation. He should have subcommittee chairmen to handle the various facets of the programs selected for action. Liaison should be established well in advance with all modes of communication and a specific list of

(Continued on next page)

Legion Honored 61 Employers During 1967 For Hiring Handicapped and Older Workers

Sixty-one employers around the nation received Nat'l American Legion citations for good employment practices during 1967.

Twenty-nine were cited for their practices in hiring the handicapped, and 32 for their practices in hiring older workers. Coincidentally, 61 firms were also honored in 1965 and again in 1966.

National awards are made on the recommendation of a State or other Department organization of The American Legion which nominates employers each year for the National Hiring-The-Handicapped Award and the National Older-Worker Citation.

Awards are made by the Legion's Nat'l Economic Commission, whose intimacy with the job problems of handicapped

and older veterans stimulated the granting of the annual citations.

Handicapped awards are usually made in connection with annual Employ the Handicapped Week (first full week in October), and represent part of the Legion's participation in the programs of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Older worker awards are usually made in conjunction with the Legion's Hire the Older Worker Week (first full week in May). Among those receiving awards in 1967 were commercial firms, government agencies, and educational institutions. Below is a list of all employers receiving National Legion awards for 1967:

<i>State</i>	<i>Cited for employment of the handicapped</i>	<i>Cited for employment of older workers</i>
ALABAMA	none	Dunnavant's, Inc., Huntsville
ALASKA	Alaska Lumber & Pulp Co., Sitka	U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., Fairbanks
ARIZONA	none	none
ARKANSAS	Ralston Purina Co., North- west Arkansas Poultry Prod. Div., Rogers	Fox Mfg. Co., Fort Smith
CALIFORNIA	Ampex Corp., Redwood City	none
COLORADO	Western Cine Service, Inc., Denver	House of Gregory, Broomfield
CONNECTICUT	Hershey Metal Prod. Corp., Ansonia	Cheney Bros., Inc., Manchester
DELAWARE	none	none
D. C.	none	none
FLORIDA	none	none
GEORGIA	The Browning Co., Atlanta	Spalding Knitting Mills, Griffin
HAWAII	First National Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu	Dep't of Personnel Ser- vices, State of Hawaii
IDAHO	none	none
ILLINOIS	Principal Mfg. Corp., Broadview	none
INDIANA	none	George Koch Sons, Inc., Evansville
IOWA	Glenwood State Hospital School, Glenwood	Yunker-Martin's Dep't Store, Sioux City
KANSAS	none	none
KENTUCKY	Independent Box Makers, Inc., Louisville	Southern Veneer Mfg. Co., Louisville
LOUISIANA	none	1. American Metal, Inc., New Orleans 2. Lockheed Aircraft Service, Lake Charles
MAINE	Portland Lithograph Co., Portland	none

MARYLAND	none	E. J. Korvette, Inc., Rockville
MASSACHUSETTS	Wallace Mfg. Co., Springfield	Duplicon Co., Westboro
MICHIGAN	Davis Laboratory, Inc., Grand Rapids	none
MINNESOTA	none	Fingerhut Mfg., Mora
MISSISSIPPI	none	none
MISSOURI	none	none
MONTANA	Typewriter Supply Co., Kalispell	Boutelle Motor Co., Miles City
NEBRASKA	G & G Mfg. Co., Omaha	Orthopedic Hospital, Lincoln
NEVADA	none	none
NEW HAMPSHIRE	none	none
NEW JERSEY	Electro-Miniatures Corp., South Hackensack	Artolier Corp., Garfield
NEW MEXICO	Bureau of Reclamation, Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, Farmington	Santa Fe Builders, Inc., Santa Fe
NEW YORK	none	Manpower, Inc., New York
NORTH CAROLINA	none	Beacon Mfg. Co. Swannanoa
NORTH DAKOTA	none	none
OHIO	Larsan Mfg. Co., Newark	McDowell-Wellman Engineering Co., Cleveland
OKLAHOMA	North American Aviation, Inc., Tulsa	Montgomery Ward, Oklahoma City
OREGON	Bonneville Power Admin- istration, Portland	Jones Refinishing, Klamath Falls
PENNSYLVANIA	Sears, Roebuck & Co., Catalog Div., Philadelphia	McGraw-Edison Co., Cannonsburg
RHODE ISLAND	Providence Post Office, Providence	Wardwell Braiding Machine Co., Central Falls
SOUTH CAROLINA	none	none
SOUTH DAKOTA	Stampers Black Hills Gold & Jewelry Mfg. Co., Rapid City	Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Mitchell
TENNESSEE	none	none
TEXAS	1. R. G. LeTourneau, Inc., Longview 2. Lubbock Mfg Co., Lubbock	1. Southwest Wheel & Mfg. Co., Dallas 2. Dynelectron Corp., Pasadena
UTAH	none	Zion Cooperative Mer- chantile Institution, Ogden
VERMONT	1. Essex Publishing Co., Inc., Essex Junction 2. Beecher Falls Mfg. Co., Beecher Falls	Mr. Douglas Burt, Waterville
VIRGINIA	none	none
WASHINGTON	none	none
WEST VIRGINIA	Shenandoah Downs Race Track, Charles Town	none
WISCONSIN	Helwig Carbon Products, Inc., Milwaukee	National Presto Indus- tries, Eau Claire
WYOMING	none	none

things that are to be accomplished should be compiled and distributed.

A budget or special fund should be set up so that necessary expenditures can be made without having to wait for approval of each item at general membership meetings.

Contact should be made with various personages who would appear at local events. Programs should be made at the proper time and publicized. Musical, marching and military groups should be contacted and reserved for the necessary events. November 11, 1968, Veterans Day, will be a particularly heavy day for such organizations. Transportation, housing and food accommodations should be made for participants coming from long distances. Microphones and other sound equipment will have to be rented or reserved. Police, municipal and state officials will have to be contacted for their help and cooperation.

Contact should also be made with the Legion Auxiliary, The Sons of The American Legion, the Boy Scouts and other community groups who may want to participate. Auditoriums, meeting halls or outdoor sites should be reserved well in advance. The various official state departments of public affairs should be notified so that your activities may be included in their public calendars or schedules of events. A good deal of advance notification is necessary here. Appropriate speeches and remarks will have to be written and cleared for the various occasions.

The public should know what you are doing and why. A good publicity chairman is vital. Your district and department organizations as well as National Headquarters will also want to know what progress you have made.

Members should also take a good objective look at the condition of their post homes and other property. With the possibility of outside visitors during local celebrations, it would be appropriate to put the best foot forward.

Beginning with its February issue, Advance, the newsletter for post commanders, will regularly publish valuable and timely promotional information to assist posts in preparing their own participation.

In addition, 50th Anniversary materials for promotion and recognition of the celebration can be purchased from National Headquarters in Indianapolis. They include: medals, stationery, sample proclamations, banners and decorating kits, place mats, 50th Anniversary cards, jewelry, buttons, etc.

Again, time is growing short to plan a meaningful and successful 50th Anniversary Celebration.

(Continued on page 34)

National Boys' Club Week

The Boys' Clubs of America will celebrate its annual National Boys' Club Week observance during the week of March 31-April 6.

During 1967, American Legion posts aided more than 100 Boys' Clubs around the nation by serving as directors and instructors in activities, running events for youngsters, making financial contributions and donating equipment ranging from books to baseballs. Altogether, there are 750 Boys' Clubs.

Legion posts wishing further information on this program and copies of a special folder explaining Legion and Auxiliary roles in the formation of local Boys' Clubs should contact the Director, National Americanism Division, The American Legion, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

1968 Legion Oratorical Contests

The 31st American Legion National High School Oratorical Contest Finals will be held April 11, 1968, at Highland Park Junior High School, St. Paul, Minn., under the sponsorship of the Department of Minnesota.

Prior to that, however, will be local, district, state, regional and sectional elimination contests in which thousands of young high school students compete with the hopes of reaching the top of the oratorical ladder where awaits \$8,000.00 worth of Legion college scholarships in the National Finals. First prize is worth \$4,000.00; 2nd, \$2,500.00; 3rd, \$1,000.00 and 4th, \$500.00.

The program was started in 1938 by the Legion's Nat'l Americanism Commission to foster excellency in citizenship and enable the youth of America to better understand the meaning of the U.S. Constitution. It has had the approval of the Nat'l Ass'n of Secondary School Principals since 1943.

Through 1967, close to \$210,000 in cash scholarships has been provided at the national level. Additional thousands are awarded each year by Legion departments, districts and posts.

Here are the sites for the Regional Contests to be held April 1: *Regional 1*, Waterville H.S., Waterville, Me.; *Regional 2*, Clifton H.S., Clifton, N.J.; *Regional 3*, College Area Sr. H.S., State College, Pa.; *Regional 4*, Grove H.S., Paris, Tenn.; *Regional 5*, Woodward Academy, College Park, Ga.; *Regional 6*, Hall H.S., Little Rock, Ark.; *Regional 7*, Manual H.S., Peoria, Ill.; *Regional 8*, Herbert Hoover Library, West Branch, Iowa; *Regional 9*, Rapid City H.S., Rapid City, S. Dak.; *Regional 10*, Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M.; *Regional 11*, Senior H.S., Helena,

Mont.; *Regional 12*, Arizona Western College, Yuma, Ariz.

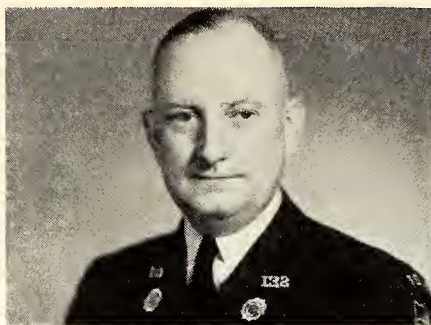
Following the Regionals, here are the sites for the Sectional Contests to be held April 8, 1968:

Sectional A, Burlington H.S., Burling-

ton, Vt.; *Sectional B*, Elkins H.S., Elkins, W. Va.; *Sectional C*, Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Mo.; *Sectional D*, Piux X H.S., Lincoln, Neb.

Legionnaires are invited to attend contests in their local areas.

Past Nat'l Cmdr Milo J. Warner Dies at 76 in Toledo, Ohio



Milo J. Warner when he was Nat'l Cmdr of The American Legion in 1940-41.

Past Nat'l Cmdr Milo J. Warner (1940-1941), 76, of Toledo, Ohio, died January 4, following a heart attack.

Mr. Warner was a distinguished Toledo attorney, a member, since 1924, of the law firm of Doyle, Lewis & Warner, specialists in insurance and railroad law. In the early 1920's he was a special assistant to the Ohio attorney general. He served on many legal and civic committees in Ohio. He was a member of the drafting committee of the Council on State Governments and in WW2 was a civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army.

"Mike" Warner was elected National Commander of The American Legion by the 22nd Nat'l Convention at Boston, Mass., Sept. 26, 1940, and served during the period of rising tension just prior to America's entry into WW2. Throughout his term of office, he marshalled both American Legion and public opinion in support of necessary preparedness measures, including the first peace-time selective service system in United States history.

Born in Lime City, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1891, he won an A.B. degree at Ohio State Univ. While in college, he taught school at Rock River Military Academy at Dixon, Ill. He was elected president of his graduating class at OSU.

He then studied law at OSU, took all the military training he could at the University, and enlisted in Troop B, 1st Ohio Cavalry. Soon after graduation in June 1916, he was admitted to the bar, but was called quickly with the First Ohio Cavalry to Mexican Border service. On June 1, 1917, he married Dorothy Casad Bennett.

Fighting in France with the Third Division, he was critically wounded by bomb splinters.

Retiring as a captain in August 1919 and returning to civilian life, he helped organize Post 132 of Toledo, Ohio, and became commander in 1921, Dep't Cmdr in 1924, Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1926-29, and Nat'l Vice Cmdr in 1934-35.

Following his term as Nat'l Cmdr, Mr. Warner continued his deep interest in and service to the Legion. He served as vice chairman of the Nat'l Rehabilitation Committee, and was chairman of the special subcommittee on enlarging the National Headquarters in 1943-44 and again in 1945-51. This committee worked with the State of Indiana in the planning and construction of the present Headquarters at Indianapolis. Survivors include his wife, two sons—Donald W. of Toledo and Milo J. of Albuquerque—a daughter—Mrs. Charles A. Harrison of Toledo—and 10 grandchildren.

The Legion and Vietnam

Post 1674, Kings County, N.Y., sent 5,000 ballpoint pens to South Vietnam for distribution to the troops.

More than 10,000 paperback books have been collected and shipped to date to servicemen in Vietnam by the Legion Dep't of Maine through its project, "Operation Paperback." The Maine Legion is cooperating with the USO in the project, aiming to get all veterans groups, community organizations and schools to collect paperbacks. Collection points have been set up in shopping centers, schools, etc., to aid the project.

The Richland County (Ill.) Veterans Affairs Committee set up a scroll for residents to sign as a demonstration of their appreciation of all veterans. The scroll (see photo below) said: "Lest We Forget . . . By signing my name upon



Richland Co., Ill., remembers veterans.

this scroll. I want to show that we, the people of Richland County, Ill., have remembered the sacrifice of all veterans living or dead on this Veterans Day, Nov. 11, 1967." After 4,453 persons signed the scroll, it was crated and expressed to General Westmoreland in Vietnam, where it was displayed in the USO in Saigon. It will eventually return to Richland County.

Legionnaires were well represented (see photo below) at a **Springfield, Ore.,** Vietnam Memorial Dedication, Oregon's first. Many from **Post 40** attended, including 75-year-old Luther Chellis, who sounded taps, his job for the past 40 years. In the photo, Post 40 Cmdr R. Hollister is sixth from the left, and Norman Hansen, 4th District Cmdr, is eighth from the left.



Oregon dedicates first Viet Memorial.

Pickens County Legion, So. Car., which has three Congressional Medal of Honor winners (posthumous), sponsored a Citation Service honoring the county's Vietnam War dead. Congressman W.J.B. Dorn spoke on Communism and Freedom and presented American Legion framed citations to the families of servicemen killed in Vietnam.

Citizens of **Park Falls, Wis.,** dedicated their annual celebration, The Flambeau Rama, to the American Serviceman in Vietnam. Director Robert L. Hoffman and other members of **Post 182** mounted signs along the streets bearing the names of all major combat commands in Vietnam.

Post 1152, St. James, N.Y., which "adopted" Co. B, 1st Bn., 16th Inf. in Vietnam, has sent the following: two yearly subscriptions to The Sporting News and 716 pounds of clothing for the refugees at Ben Cat.

Legion Aids Law Enforcement

A **Post 4, Wichita, Kans.,** Legionnaire has, for 10 years, given a monthly luncheon for policemen chosen by the Police Staff as Officer(s) of the Month. Also attending, as guests of the Legionnaire, are about 15 businessmen and two representatives from McConnell Air Force Base, all of whom pay tribute to the officers. Recently, Post 4 has given a citation to the Officer of the Month.

In a turnabout award, the **Florida** Highway Patrol gave Jack Oberle, left in photo below, **Sarasota Post 30** commander, an award in recognition of his

work with the defensive driving courses conducted by the FHP. Presenting the award to Oberle, a corporal in the FHP Auxiliary, is Capt. Jake Raulerson. This is the first time the award has been given to an individual. It was presented at graduation ceremonies at the post for 67 participants in the driving course.



Post 30, Fla., commander gets award.

Post 111, Woodlawn, Ohio, distributed, to residents of seven villages in the Cincinnati area, wallet-size cards headlined, "Operation Crime-Stop—The crime you report may save a life." With the theme of Help the Police Help You! the cards give the procedure to follow for anyone who wishes to report suspicious persons or happenings. The police phone numbers for all the towns and the county are given. The cards were distributed through Police Dep'ts and schools, says William G. Heuer, chairman of the post's Law & Order Program.

The Police Commissioner of **Nassau County, N.Y.,** Francis B. Looney (left in photo below), got an award "for outstanding service to the community through carrying out his duties as a police officer" from Legion County Cmdr Daniel O'Hara, right. In the center is County Executive Eugene H. Nickerson.



Approval from N.Y.'s Nassau Co. Cmdr

BRIEFLY NOTED

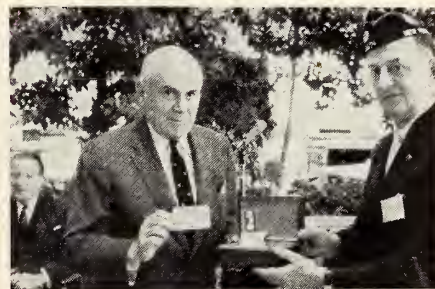
A street in a French city has been named after The American Legion. A ceremony was held on the day before Armistice Day in Nancy, which is almost due east of Paris and just west of Strasbourg. The street is now known as "Boulevard de l'American Legion." Representing Nat'l Cmdr William Galbraith was Walter E. Lindquist. Others attending were

the District of France Cmdr, Clarence Glover; **Paris Post 1** Cmdr, Howard Dulin; and other Paris Post Legionnaires.

Latest notable event in the "Nobody Ever Asked Me" category is the signing up of Admiral U. S. G. Sharp, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, which includes military operations in Vietnam, by **Post 48, Chinook, Mont.** (his birthplace). Although eligible for Legion membership for some time, he had not previously been asked to join. In thanking the post for his Legion card, Admiral Sharp wrote, "Many thanks for the membership . . . I was not previously a member. Your thoughtfulness is most appreciated. I had the pleasure of visiting briefly with Nat'l Cmdr William E. Galbraith on his return from Southeast Asia . . . His comments and subsequent report to the press symbolized the Legion's active support of our Government's policies and objectives in Vietnam."

An interview with Admiral Sharp by David Reed appeared in the January issue of Readers Digest, titled, "Stand Firm in Vietnam!" in which the admiral explained why we must keep the pressure on.

POSTS IN ACTION



John J. McCloy, former High Commissioner for Germany (1949-52), is given a gold Life Membership card by Chase Manhattan Bank Post 1674 Cmdr Cornelius Griffin. McCloy is a former CM Bank Board chairman. At left background sits George Champion, the present chairman.

Post 12, D.C., gave copies of "The American Legion Story" to four boys the post sponsored to Boys' State. In the photo below, Frank J. Specht, the Nat'l Cmdr's Representative on the Nat'l Public Relations Commission, hands the



Post 12, D.C.: Youth on right track



Post 960, Levittown, Pa., gave awards to members of the Nat'l Aerobatic Flyers, who fly oldtime planes in competition, for their efforts in representing the U.S. in the 4th World Contest in Moscow, USSR. In the photo, l. to rt.: PC John Van Sant, judge and team advisor; PC Edward Stiver; Ed Mueller; Rodney Jocelyn; Post Cmdr Earl Kirner; and Harold Krier, U.S. 1965 Nat'l Champion Aerobatic Flyer.

books to Douglas Slinkard, Paul Barry, Greg Hertel and Robert Mugge, all of Silver Spring, Md.

The George Washington Honor Medal has been awarded by the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa., to Legionnaire Robert F. Scott, a member of Nome, Alaska, Post 19, for his editorial, "Salute to Our Flag," originally published in The Nome Nugget.



J. R. Ball (left), 50-year member of Enid, Okla., Post 4, displays all 50 Legion membership cards to C. E. (Jack) Swank, Dep't Vice Cmdr. Ball has served as post cmdr, adjutant, finance officer, historian, and on the post executive committee. Mrs. Ball is a Past Dep't Auxiliary president.



Peter DeNunzio, Queens Co., N.Y., Cmdr, presents gold 50-year membership cards to Past Cmdr Aloysius Maickel and Tom McElroy of Queens Village Post 301.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Eufaula Post 228, Eufaula, Ala.; Morris Herbert Lane Post 570, Quitman, Ga.; Allen County Post 499, Fort Wayne, Ind.; West Terre Haute Post 501, West Terre Haute, Ind.; John F. Kennedy Memorial Post 483, Jersey City, N.J.; William Sanders Post 274, Bessemer City, N.C.; Shawmont Memorial Post 425, Philadelphia, Pa.; Houston Heights Post 579, Houston, Tex.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

James H. Doolittle (Lt. Gen., USAF, Ret.), honored by Air Service Post 501, of which he is a member, with the 28th Annual Frank M. Hawks Award.

Peter S. Toloczko, a member of Post 132, Wilkes Barre, Pa., and a Rehabilitation field representative, appointed Assistant Director for Claims, Nat'l Rehabilitation Division, in the Legion's Washington, D.C., office.

DIED

David C. Forsey, of Payson, Utah, Past Dep't Cmdr (1950-51).

Donovan N. Hoover, of Sante Fe, N.M., Past Dep't Cmdr (1941-42).

Mrs. Hubert (Laura) Goode, of Portland, Ore., Nat'l President of The American Legion Auxiliary in 1948-49.

Frank J. Webb, of Grand Forks, N. Dak., Past Dep't Cmdr (1936-37).

William A. Andresen, of Washington, D.C., a long-time member of the Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Division, who worked for the Nat'l Organization from June 1929 until his retirement in October 1960.

B. W. (Reds) Maxwell, of Wildwood, N.J., president of the New Jersey American Legion Convention Corp.

William C. Mundt, of Bloomington, Ind., Past Dep't Adjutant of Illinois (1929-50). He attended the St. Louis Caucus.

Ernst H. Buecker, of South Fort Mitchell, Ky., a vice chairman of the Nat'l Security Council and Past Dep't Cmdr (1963-64).

Milo J. Warner, of Toledo, Ohio, Past Nat'l Cmdr (1940-41, see obit, page 34).

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Frank E. Benedict and Richard C. Ewing (both 1967), Post 247, Arcadia, Calif.

Burton A. Taylor (1967), Post 11, Bridgeport, Conn.

Raymond C. Anthony and William T. Burr (both 1967), Post 74, Fairfield, Conn.

Chester B. Curtis and Francis I. Welles (both 1965) and Archibald S. Williamson, Jr. and Harry W. Wyant (both 1966), Post 87, Washington, Conn.

George J. Ginovsky and John L. Theunissen (both 1967), Post 31, Washington, D.C.

Carl J. Jackson and Harry Witherington (both 1967), Post 87, Apopka, Fla.

William M. Mitchell (1966), Post 199, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Edward E. Cuyler (1967), Post 222, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Robert E. Owens and E. O. Stanfield (both 1966) and R. E. Carlstrand and Harry H. Mautner (both 1967), Post 21, Chicago, Ill.

W. R. Callaghan and Charles C. Backey and Lillian Budd (all 1966), and Edwin Hinton and Martin L. Larson (both 1967), Post 75, Geneva, Ill.

James J. Charleston and Erwin O. Kuehn (both 1965) and Norman E. Grantham and Louis E. Leto (both 1967), Post 974, Franklin Park, Ill.

Fred A. Pease (1966), Post 58, Greencastle, Ind.

Frederic C. Bitzegaio (1967), Post 298, Hymera, Ind.

Raymond C. Hoover and William E. Lemond and Ervin H. Martz and Lee L. Noakes and Forrest Shimer (all 1967), Post 446, Daleville, Ind.

Herman D. Schultz (1967), Post 312, Hawkeye, Iowa.

Otto Foss (1967), Post 462, Soldier, Iowa.

Joseph Marshack and Earle P. Morgan and Robert L. Kellner and Steven Redyk (all 1967), Post 38, Dundalk, Md.

Beaumont B. Poole (1967), Post 168, Thurmont, Md.

Fred W. Sroka and Edward F. Taupier and Frank H. York (all 1967), Post 275, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Floyd Bargy and James J. O'Kane (both 1966) and John F. Dunn and Stanley Schlecht (both 1967), Post 46, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Rev. D. A. Cunningham (1961) and E. M. Diederich (1964) and Paul Summers (1965) and O. P. Dalager (1966) and Jess M. Pierce (1967), Post 91, Austin, Minn.

Larry Goodman and Mark Haywood and Con Toomey and Alex Weiss (all 1965), Post 406, St. Paul, Minn.

Arthur Schwerdt and Adolph Shay and Oscar Sprick and William Sprick (all 1967), Post 180, Marthasville, Mo.

Maurice Grant and Reginald Hollis and Walter Keddy (all 1966) and Harold Chandler and Harold Fisk (both 1967), Post 65, Weare, N.H.

Roberts W. Williams (1967), Post 26, Borden-town, N.J.

Allen L. Stutz and James H. Tregenza and Menghert Veres, Sr. and Charles A. Williams (all 1967), Post 91, Wharton, N.J.

Charles W. Lamb and Albert G. Marina and Ivans H. Russell (all 1967), Post 206, Westwood, N.J.

Fred Breiting and Burt Fenty and Cary Hollister and Charles Locher, Sr. and Herman Zapf (all 1967), Post 279, Lincoln Park, N.J. Louis Sayegh (1966) and Joseph G. Shackil (1967), Post 438, Paterson, N.J.

Albert E. Hearn (1967), Post 209, New York, N.Y.

Joseph Levy, Jr. (1968), Post 670, Brooklyn, N.Y.

James David Witter (1967), Post 808, Belmont, N.Y.

Charles A. Palmer (1967), Post 884, Yonkers, N.Y.

Adolphus LaPorte (1965) and William Passino (1966) and John N. Yopp (1967), Post 1619, West Plattsburgh, N.Y.

C. V. Garth and A. C. Henderson and George L. Huffman and Lillie Crowell Kenyon and Donald S. Menzies (all 1967), Post 48, Hickory, N.C.

Dr. Clyde H. Blanton (1968), Post 82, Shelby, N.C.

W. E. Bates and L. R. Huffman and Guy C. Knarr (all 1967), Post 34, El Reno, Okla.

Dr. Wiley J. Adams and Dee E. Gambrell and Pete Paschua and Tim Turnbull (all 1967), Post 35, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Willard Segraves (1966) and Francis H. Lehr (1967), Post 9, Easton, Pa.

Frank R. Hoagland and Melvin F. James and Luther C. Klosterman (all 1966), Post 10, Fort Washington, Pa.

Ralph P. Campbell and Lester C. Gilson and Charles A. Lang and Charles D. Smith and August Wicker (all 1967), Post 490, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Antonio F. Garcia and Frank M. Romanick (both 1965), Post 15, San Narciso, Zambales, P.I. L. B. Owens, Sr. (1967), Post 62, St. Stephen, S.C.

George Wentzell (1964) and W. T. Danforth and Robert Stavino (both 1967), Post 133, Temple, Tex.

Frank B. Green and Marvin D. Pendergrass (both 1967), Post 453, Dallas, Tex.

William Ervin Coleman and George W. Reese (both 1967), Post 58, Smithfield, Utah.

James P. Fisher (1967), Post 50, Crewe, Va.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

5th Inf Reg't—(July) Robert T. Weston, P.O. Box 4245, Portland, Maine 04101

7th Field Art'y—(Sept.) Matthew S. Bronisz, 104 Carmen Rd., Manchester, Conn. 06040

9th Div—(July) Daniel Quinn, P.O. Box 483, Union City, N.J. 07087

10th Eng (Forestry, WW1)—(Mar.) James P. Morton, P.O. Box 548, Placerville, Calif. Box 52, Easton, Pa. 18042

14th Arm'd Div—(July) Donald E. Allen, P.O. Box 52, Easton, Pa. 18042

17th Inf, Medical Det—(Sept.) W. Clayton Koch, 46771 Danbridge, Plymouth, Mich. 48170

18th CAC (Fort Stevens, Ore.)—(Sept.) Chas. F. Justus, 625 Yaronia Dr. N., Columbus, Ohio 43214

18th Eng Rwy—(Apr.) W. T. Richards, 1910 Rosecrest Dr., Oakland, Calif. 94602

23rd Eng Reg't (WW1)—(Apr.) George G. Johnson, 8021 Elbow La. N., St. Petersburg, Fla. 33710

23rd Field Hosp.—(Aug.) Erin W. Andrews, 212 Ridge Rd., Colonial Heights, Va. 23834

30th Div, Tar Heel Chapter (WW1&2)—(May) Bob Sloan, 334 Woods Rd., Fontana Village, N.C. 28733

32nd Div (WW1, WW2, Berlin Crisis)—(Sept.) Robert F. Johnson, 1420 13th Ave., Green Bay, Wis. 54304

35th Div—(Sept.) Raymond G. Vaughn, P.O. Box 4022, Topeka, Kans. 66604

36th Div—(Aug.) Archie McDougal, P.O. Box 4113, Waco, Tex. 76705

38th Reg, Co A (ETO)—(Aug.) Charles R. Reber, 236 N. Franklin St., Lancaster, Pa.

63rd Eng, Co A—(Aug.) C. F. Patterson, 9206 E. Lehigh Ave., Denver, Colo. 80237

70th Div—(Aug.) Dwight E. Snell, P.O. Box 20242, Portland, Ore. 97220

85th Chem Mortar Bn—(Aug.) William P. Vito, 757 Chartiers Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.

95th Div—(Aug.) Theodore S. Nelson, P.O. Box 1274, Chicago, Ill. 60690

101st Airborne Div—(Aug.) Walter L. Miller, Jr., P.O. Box 454, Greenville, Tex. 75401

102nd Ammo Tn (WW1)—(Sept.) G. L. Wemple, Box 217, Boonville, N.Y. 13309

103rd QM Reg't, 121st Car Co & Co D—(July) Harold C. Casper, 685 State St., Hamburg, Pa. 15526

104 Inf Reg't—(Apr.) Joseph Gannon, 48 Hawes St., Brookline, Mass. 02146

108th Field Art'y, Bat C (WW2)—(July) Edwin S. Snyder, 1269 Liberty St., Franklin, Pa.

109th Eng, Co F—(Sept.) I. E. Tilgner, Lewellen, Nebr. 69147

111th Inf, Co M (WW1)—(Aug.) Lawrence A. Floro, Smithton, Pa. 15479

121st Inf, Co B—(July) Roy W. Green, Rt. 2, Athens, Ga. 30601

128th Inf, Co A (WW1)—(July) Henry C. Bue-low, 331 Warren Ave., Reedsburg, Wis. 53959

148th Inf, Co A—(July) Harley S. Algeo, 310 S. Williams St., Bryan, Ohio 43306

164th Inf, Co I (WW2)—(June) Ira A. Keeney, 521 2nd St. N., Wahpeton, N. Dak. 58075

202nd Field Art'y Bn (WW2, ETO)—(June) Newton O. Edwards, 2717 E. Portland St., Springfield, Mo. 65804

204th AAA Bn, Bat D—(June) Isidore J. Kubizna, 134 Linn Rd., Brownsville, Pa. 15417

242nd Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Edward J. Pipal, R.F.D. 3, Burwell, Nebr. 68823

252nd Sqdn Remount, Tp B—(Aug.) Lewis Jenkins, 308 S. Walnut, Versailles, Mo. 65084

276th Arm'd Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Jesse Lunday, P.O. Box 623, McPherson, Kans. 67460

280th Field Art'y Bn—(July) Fred W. Mayer, 537 10th St., Santa Monica, Calif. 90402

297th Ord HM Co—(July) Ray Fallon, 242 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R.I. 02907

305th Ammo Tn (WW1)—(Sept.) Louis Goldberg, 1032 Parkview Dr., New Kensington, Pa. 15068

305th Mach Gun Bn (WW1)—(May) Henry W. Smith, 42 Clarence St., Floral Park, N.Y.

309th Ammo Tn (WW1)—(Sept.) Raymond R. Miller, Parco Apt. #6, 301 N. Franklin St., Brazil, Ind. 47834

324th Field Art'y (WW1)—(Sept.) Fred A. Karch, 1143 Oakwood Ave., Columbus, Ohio

327th Mach Gun Bn (WW1)—(Sept.) Anthony H. Willig, 836 Crescent Ave., Covington, Ky.

344th QM Depot Co—(Aug.) Fred Raboff, 1626 Crest Hill Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45237

348th Sta Hosp.—(Sept.) Milton Bloomquist, P.O. Box 262, Lansing, Mich. 48902

351st Inf, HQ Co (WW1)—(Sept.) Frank P. Kirkland, 503 N. Thornton St., Richmond, Mo.

355th Inf—(Sept.) Earl L. Proud, 2210 Lincoln St., Beatrice, Nebr. 68310

360th Gen Serv Reg't (WW2)—(June) Edward E. Ziats, Box 257, Marianna, Pa. 15345

406th AAA Gun Bat & 367th Combat Eng—(July) Russell S. Beverley, 105 Viewmont Ct. Rt. 6, Charlottesville, Va. 22901

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending December 31, 1967

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1967\$1,230,968

Benefits paid since April 1958 5,282,905

Basic Units in force (number) 162,991

New Applications approved since Jan. 1, 1967 12,664

New Applications rejected 2,238

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$11,500 (full unit up through age 29) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Quoted benefit includes 15% "bonus" in excess of contract amount. For calendar year 1968 the 15% "across the board" increase in benefits will continue to all participants in the group insurance plan. Available in half and full units at a flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustee operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

409th Regt Co D—(July) Howard Bohmer, 11003 Cemetery Rd., Erie, Mich. 48133

537th Eng (LP) Co—(June) William L. Downs, 2533 Glen La., Independence, Mo. 64052

593rd Eng Boat & Shore Reg't, Co D—(Aug.) Jack L. Kirby, 3508 Opera Pl., Indianapolis, Ind. 46226

609th Tank Dest Bn—(Sept.) Don A. Vogt, P.O. Box 142, Geneva, N.Y. 14456

638th Tank Dest Bn—(July) Oscar F. Schnell, R.R. 3, Huntingburg, Ind. 47542

648th Tank Dest Bn—(Aug.) Al Vaughan, 919 Garland St. S.W., Camden, Ark. 71701

691st Tank Dest Bn—(July) Joseph A. Folino, 10 Lincoln Ave., Jeannette, Pa. 15644

693rd Eng Base Equip. Co—(July) George F. Cozad, 412 Anderson St., Sandusky, Ohio

724th Rvy Oper Bn (WW2)—(June & Aug.) Edward J. Zimel, 4311 Howland St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19124

762nd MP Bn—(July) Maurice J. Maunweiler, 862 Cherry Rd. N.W., Massillon, Ohio 44646

784th MP Bn—(Aug.) Charlie M. Weaver, 1018 Magbee Dr., Smyrna, Ga. 30080

808th Field Art'y, Bat C—(Aug.) Frank E. McCarthy, 13031 79th Ave., Palos Park, Ill. 60464

817th TD Bn—(May) Frank H. Hartwig, 236 East St., Pittsford, N.Y. 14534

818th Tank Dest Bn—(Aug.) William A. Spaeth, 127 Graton St., Bad Axe, Mich. 48413

893rd Tank Dest Bn—(Sept.) Al Misterka, 5633 Sagra Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21212

899th Sig Depot Co—(July) George Voina, 2028 Waveland Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60618

993rd Treadway Bridge Co—(Aug.) Robert L. Stillwagon, 138 E. 5th St., Box 67, Chapman, Kans. 67431

1913th Eng Avn Bn, Co C—(Aug.) Duane R. Wyman, 4405 Quincy St., Midland, Mich.

NAVY

1st Marine Div—(Aug.) E. C. Clarke, P.O. Box 84, Alexandria, Va. 22313

5th Marine Div—(June) Joseph J. Roma, 1328 W. 6th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11204

26th Seabees—(Aug.) E. A. Scott, 1506 W. 4th St., North Platte, Nebr. 69101

61st Seabees—(July) C. E. Sherrill, 12234 Palm-date, Houston, Tex. 77034

71st Seabees—(Aug.) William E. Byrd, 440 Madison Ave., Redwood City, Calif. 94061

302nd Seabees—(July) Harry W. Price, Jr., 135 W. 3rd St., Lewistown, Pa. 17044

Lion Four, NSD 3205 Manus, Admiralty Is.—(July) F. C. Gardner, P.O. Box 14, San Pedro, Calif. 90733

LST 552—(July) Alphons Mynsberge, 17583 Jackson Rd., South Bend, Ind. 46614

Naval Radio Sta (NSS)—(Aug.) Michael R. Purcell, 214 Benson Ave., Yonkers, N.Y. 10141

Underwater Demo Teams 19 & 20 (WW2)—(July) John Kurkomels, 1168 Beach 9 St., Far Rockaway, N.Y. 11691

USS Bunker Hill (CV-17)—(June) Daniel N. LoRusso, 118 Bowdoin St., Medford, Mass.

USS Helena (CL-50)—(Aug.) R. L. Clabaugh, Rt. 3, Bucyrus, Ohio 44820

USS Pensacola (CA-24)—(May) Douglas Jacobs, PNCM, USN, Quarters 1624, N.A.S. Pensacola, Fla. 32508

USS President Lincoln—(May) Harvey D. Carter, Box 45, Naples, Fla. 33940

USS Samaritan (AH-10) & USS Whetstone (LSD-27)—(July) E. James Rohrer, 3742 Beethoven St., Mar Vista, Calif. 90066

USS Starr (AKA 67)—(Aug.) Jerome L. Huber, 228 S. Ridge St., Crown Point, Ind. 46307

AIR

2nd Tp Carrier Sqdn—(Aug.) Russell C. Kopplin, 3520 S. Logan Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

9th Air Force, 63rd Sta Complement Sq (Special, Europe, WW2)—(June) John T. Gilmore, 2564 S. Adams St., Denver, Colo. 80210

11th Bomb Gp (H)—(Aug.) Robert E. May, P.O. Box 11, Perrysburg, Ohio 43551

18th Repair Sqdn—(Aug.) Charles Niewahner, Main & Floral, Erlanger, Ky. 41018

261st Aero Sqdn (1917-19)—(Mar.) Ralph G. Mangold, 2156 Clover St., Simi, Calif. 93065

281st & 282nd Aero Sqdns (WW1)—(Sept.) Norbert B. Jenkins, 158 Hawthorn Dr., Painesville, Ohio 44077

343rd, 344th, 345th, 415th Bomb Sqdns—(Aug.) Rudolph Schmeichel, 11829 Broadmoor Dr., Dallas, Tex. 75218

367th Fighter Gp, 392nd, 393rd, 394th Sqdns—(Sept.) J. T. Curtis, 1713 Marsalis Dr., Abilene, Tex. 79603

371st Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(Sept.) T. W. Bryan, Box 192, Bowman, Calif. 95707

434th Bomb Sqdn—(July) Joseph C. Prisco, 301 Warren Ave., East Providence, R.I. 02914

464th Bomb Gp—(Aug.) Henry R. Anderson, 4321 Miller Ave., Erie, Pa. 16509

MISCELLANEOUS

American Defenders of Bataan & Corregidor—(May) Albert J. Senna, 850 Hamilton St., Somerset, N.J. 08873

SPECIAL LIMITED ENROLLMENT! EXPIRES MIDNIGHT, APRIL 14, 1968

Announcing a new "bonus" health plan for veterans only!

- Pays "extra cash" direct to you when you are hospitalized
- Pays a big lump-sum cash benefit if you become permanently disabled
- All tax-free over and above insurance from any other company
- And, in addition, actually pays money to help keep you in the best possible health!

Check right now to see if you qualify for this remarkable new Veterans Benefit Plan! . . . If you hold an honorable discharge from the Armed Forces of the U. S., are not now on active duty and do not receive a VA disability pension or compensation . . . **YOU CAN QUALIFY!** Mail your Enrollment before Midnight, April 14, 1968 and you can enroll without having to see a company representative—without any red tape whatsoever — and for only \$1.00!

This could be the most *important* set of benefits offered to you since your discharge! Now a new "bonus" health plan not only pays you *extra cash* when you are hospitalized—and a *big lump-sum* cash benefit if you should become permanently disabled—but, in addition, actually pays money for a yearly check-up by your own doctor to *help him keep you in the best possible health!*

Why A Board of Doctors Created This "Bonus" Health Plan For Veterans Only

Most veterans are in their late thirties, forties and fifties—the years when serious health problems begin to take their toll. That's why you probably already carry regular health insurance. But in these "danger years" ordinary health insurance simply *isn't enough*.

That's why the 66-year-old Physicians Mutual Insurance Company—*run by doctors*—created this new low-cost plan to give you the extra cash protection you need *no matter what other coverage you have*. It pays *extra cash* direct to you *in addition* to any other company's insurance you carry, group or individual. Of course, you may have only one like policy with Physicians Mutual.

Pays "Extra Cash" When You're Hospitalized—Pays Money to Help Keep You Well and Out of the Hospital

As your doctor will tell you, few things are more important to your health than regular medical check-ups. The most serious illnesses (cancer, for example) can often be cured when detected early enough. To encourage you to see your doctor regularly, the Veterans Benefit Plan actually helps provide a yearly routine physical check-up.

But even if you see your doctor regularly, you might still be hospitalized

by a sudden accident or unexpected illness. Would your present insurance cover all your medical expenses?

But even if it did, what about your family's living expenses? Who would pay the rent or mortgage? . . . your monthly payments? . . . the food bills and all the other bills that keep on coming in even when you are on the sick-list and hospitalized? Your debts may pile up fast—and your savings may swiftly disappear. You may recover your health—but you may *never* recover from the *tremendous financial loss*.

But now you can stop worrying about where the extra cash is going to come from—if you take advantage of the Veterans Benefit Plan.

Not only does it provide extra protection when you are hospitalized—but it pays you a big *extra cash lump-sum* benefit for permanent disability. Consider what this could do for you if you should find yourself permanently unable to work. Perhaps you'd receive small monthly payments from social security or other insurance, but this big lump sum could be a lifesaver toward wiping out large debts or helping to pay off your mortgage. Or perhaps you'd want to use it for your children's education, or invest it for needed income.

Why The Plan Has Been Called "The Best Insurance Buy Since G. I. Life Insurance"

With all these extra cash benefits, you might expect the Veterans Benefit Plan to be very expensive. But here's the best news of all! It costs only \$4.95 a month until age 55—from 55 until 65, only \$5.95 a month—65 and over, only \$6.95. No additional premiums can ever be assessed and, *regardless of your age*, you get your first month for *only \$1.00*.

Extra Benefits Give You Real Security and Peace of Mind

For as long as you live and continue to pay your premiums, we will never cancel or refuse to renew your policy for health reasons—and we guarantee that we will never cancel, modify, or terminate your health policy unless we decline renewal on all policies in your *entire state*. Furthermore, *all your benefits are tax-free!*

How We Can Offer So Much For So Little

Information from the Veterans Administration (NSLI) shows that veterans live *longer* and are in *better health* than the general male population. That's why it is possible for you—as a qualified veteran—to directly benefit from the low cost of this remarkable plan!

Second, by encouraging regular check-ups yearly, we hope to keep more of our policyholders *out of the hospital*. This means *lower claim costs*.

Third, the Veterans Benefit Plan is a *mass enrollment* plan. *All business is conducted directly* between you and the company. *No salesmen or investigators are used*. It all adds up to *high quality* protection at *low cost*.

Offered By A Private "Doctors" Company

Your policy is backed by the resources, integrity and reputation of *Physicians Mutual Insurance Company*, "the doctors' company" since 1902. For many years we specialized in health insurance for physicians, surgeons and dentists exclusively. Headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska, where it is incorporated and licensed, Physicians Mutual now serves hundreds of thousands of policyholders in all walks of life all across America direct by mail. Doctors in your own community know about us and may actually be insured by us. Our Board of Directors is still composed entirely of respected members of the medical, dental and insurance professions.

No branch, department, or instrumentality of the United States Govern-

(continued on next page)

\$100 a week extra cash paid direct to you
in addition to any other health insurance—even Medicare!

Plus...\$10,000 extra cash for permanent disability
Plus...extra cash for your yearly check-ups

Here's how this Veterans "bonus" plan works: \$100 a week (\$14.28 a day) will be paid directly to you from the very first day of hospital confinement—even for one day—and for as long as 52 weeks, each time a new sickness or accident hospitalizes you. Even if you have been in the hospital for a full year—and have collected your full \$5,200 of benefits, as long as you have kept your policy in force you will be entitled to all your benefits all over again if you have been out of the hospital for at least six months.

• Off-the-job accidents covered immediately, as soon as your policy is in force • New sicknesses covered after your policy is 30 days old • Even pre-existing conditions are covered after two years.

Think of it! You're protected immediately for accidents off the job. After you've had your policy 30 days, you're covered for new sicknesses and when you've had your policy for 2 years, you're covered for chronic ailments you've had in the past—conditions that come back again and again or are likely to recur.

There are only a few usual exceptions: war, military service, mental disorder, or alcoholism, pregnancy or any consequence thereof, service-connected disability for which you are receiving government compensation or pension, or conditions covered by Workmen's Compensation or Employers Liability Laws. You are free to use any hospital that charges for room and board, excepting only: nursing homes, convalescent or self-care units of hospitals, Federal hospitals, or any hospital primarily for treatment of tuberculosis, alcoholism, drug addiction, or mental disorder.

\$10,000 Lump-Sum Cash Benefit

Unlike any other disability insurance, Veterans Benefit pays you \$10,000 extra cash in one lump sum if you become permanently and totally disabled from any new sickness or accident.

If, before age 65, you are totally disabled for 12 consecutive months, and doctors determine you are unable to work at any job, you are entitled to this big extra cash benefit. Of course, you must have been employed full-time for at least six months before you became totally disabled.

Pays Extra Money To Help Keep You In The Best Possible Health

To encourage you to see your doctor regularly, Veterans Benefit Plan will pay up to \$10 to help pay for an annual routine physical check-up. You see your own doctor any time within 60 days after you receive your notice.

ment has any connection with this Plan or with Physicians Mutual. No veterans organization is in any way connected with this offering.

Urgent—Why You Should Enroll Today!

You have nothing to gain—but you can lose—if you wait. Once accident or illness strikes, it will be too late to get "extra cash" protection at any cost! Mail your Enrollment today. The minute we receive it, we will issue your Veterans Benefit Policy (Form P303 Series) and automatically put your policy in force.

We'll also send you an easy-to-use Claim Form so that when you need your benefits you will have it ready to use. In addition, you'll receive special forms

each year to take to your doctor for your medical check-up.

JUST ONE THING MORE! Because this is a *limited enrollment* we can only accept enrollments postmarked on or before **April 14, 1968**. But please *don't* wait until the deadline. The sooner we receive your Enrollment, the sooner the

plan will cover you.

Simply fill out the form below and mail it with \$1.00 today. When you receive your policy, you'll see that it is simple and easy to understand. But, if for any reason you change your mind, you may return it within 10 days and we will promptly refund your dollar!



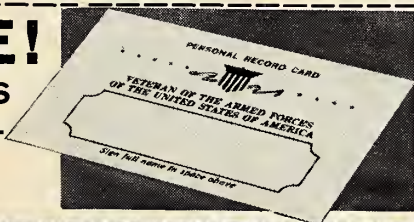
PHYSICIANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

115 South 42nd Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68131

Best's Insurance Reports, the insurance industry's leading authority, gives Physicians Mutual a general policyholders' rating of "A" (Excellent), and a financial rating of AA.

This enrollment is not available to residents of Calif., Minn., N.C., N.J., N.M., N.Y., Tex., Wisc.

FREE!
VETERAN'S PERSONAL RECORD CARD



This Personal Record Card identifies you as a veteran, tells of your special health problems, blood type, immunization record, allergies and care and medicine you need immediately if you are unconscious or unable to speak.

In case of sudden accident or illness, it may help others save your life. This valuable card will be sent to you absolutely free with your Veterans Benefit policy. It is yours to keep even if you decide to return your policy for refund.

Fill out and mail Enrollment with \$1 to Veterans Benefit Plan, Physicians Mutual Insurance Company, 115 South 42nd Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68131

★ VETERANS BENEFIT PLAN ★

LIMITED ENROLLMENT FORM NO. 5269

EXPIRATION DATE APRIL 14, 1968

NAME _____
 (Please Print) First Middle Initial Last

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP NO. _____

AGE _____ DATE OF BIRTH _____ SEX ☐ Male ☐ Female

Do you carry other insurance in this company?

☐ No ☐ Yes (If "Yes," Please List Policy Numbers).....

OCCUPATION _____ Date _____ Signed **X**

Form E-303

Sign Name in Full—Do Not Print

I have served honorably in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and am not now on active duty. I do not now receive compensation for a service-connected disability or pension for a non-service connected disability from the Veterans Administration. I have enclosed my first monthly premium of \$1.00 and hereby apply to PHYSICIANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Omaha, Nebraska, for a Veterans Benefit Policy, Form P303 Series. I understand that the policy is not in force until actually issued.

Please make check or money order payable to **PHYSICIANS MUTUAL**

**BORROW \$1000
BY MAIL ON
YOUR SIGNATURE
ONLY**

\$39.65 MONTHLY REPAYS \$1000

Write to American Loan Plan; City National Bank Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska 68102. Find out how easy it is to borrow by mail. If you're steadily employed, you can borrow for any purpose on your signature only. No endorsers, no personal interviews, no agents will call. You get fast service and everything is handled entirely by mail in strict confidence. Details sent in a plain envelope. Write today; there's no obligation.

CASH YOU WANT

Amount of Loan	No. of Pay'ts	Monthly Payments
\$ 100	30	\$ 4.77
\$ 300	30	\$14.33
\$ 500	30	\$23.55
\$ 800	36	\$32.27
\$1000	36	\$39.65

AMERICAN LOAN PLAN, Dept. CA-2E04
City National Bank Bldg., Omaha, Nebr. 68102

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Present Occupation _____ Monthly Salary \$ _____

Present Employer _____ No. Yrs. On Present Job _____

Former Occupation _____ No. Yrs. On Former Job _____

Sure beats smoking!



Enjoy Copenhagen: Place a small pinch between cheek and gum. No chewing.

United States Tobacco Company

NO NEED TO WEAR A TRUSS FOR RUPTURE

**That Binds, Cuts, Gouges,
Slips and Does Not Hold**

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, will get you FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn. TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today to W. S. Rice, Inc., Adams, N.Y. Dept. 8M.

LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

Animal Calling

HOW CLOSE CAN you get to a wild animal such as a fox, bobcat or deer? Almost close enough to pat them, if you know the trick. Not by approaching them Indian-fashion, which requires exceptional stalking skill, but by calling them to you! Biologists say that almost all animals, from the elephant to the tiny shrew, can be made to come when called. The secret, of course, is not only to speak their language but also to use the right "words."

The calls must appeal generally to one of three animal instincts, the choice depending on the species. The first is the mating instinct, and the call simulates some mating sound such as the "bugle" of a bull elk, the bellow of a moose, or the noise made by two males battling over a female. Deer hunters strike pieces of discarded antlers together to simulate two bucks fighting. Whomping your cap against your leg sounds so warlike to a wild turkey gobbler that he's apt to run you down in his desire to join the action.

The second instinct is hunger, and this is effective in calling predators such as the fox and bobcat. The favorite call simulates a squealing, injured rabbit, promising an easy meal. Waterfowl hunters call down high-flying ducks and geese by imitating the "talk" of birds resting and feeding contentedly on the water. In crow language, the squawk meaning "come and get it" seldom fails to bring the entire flock.

Third is simple curiosity, to which all animals are prone. Any sound which they can't identify, and can't associate with either man or danger, seems to attract them. Often a deer, intrigued by the sound of a hunter's footsteps in the woods, will circle back to determine its source. The rattle of a box filled with pebbles will call a squirrel. Notice how a common housecat will investigate every suspicious sound.

The calling devices are also referred to as "calls." Some are mechanical, others are like horns, still others have reeds which vibrate when blown. Practice in using them correctly is necessary, and phonograph recordings can be obtained so you can learn to imitate the sounds. A portable tape recorder would be a perfect calling device but its use is illegal for game birds and animals except for photography. Further information on animal and bird calling, the construction of blinds in which to hide while calling, etc., may be obtained by writing: Burnham Bros., Marble Falls, Texas 78654, and the P. S. Olt Co., Pekin, Illinois 61554.

CARRY a thick Sunday newspaper when you go camping this fall, suggests D. Shuey of Cavetown, Maryland. Spread the pages on the ground and pitch your tent on them. Newspaper is an excellent insulator. It will keep your tent dry and warm. Works under a sleeping bag, too. Carefully burn the papers when you break camp.

SHOULD your hunting dog get lost in the woods, no need to worry, writes Phil Lip-pens of Kewanee, Illinois. Just leave your jacket, shirt or vest on the ground near where you last saw him. He'll eventually come back to it, and next morning you'll find him curled up on it, waiting for you.

STOW fire-fighting equipment in your car trunk when you go hunting this fall, advises the Fish and Game Department of North Dakota. It can be as little as a shovel, a rake or a small fire extinguisher. By stopping one small fire you may spot, before it can become a big one, you may save acres of forest and thousands of wildlife.

FOR SAFETY, when hunting in the woods, be sure each member of your party carries a whistle, advises John Wynn of Chicago, Ill. They can be used for signaling in the event of injury, and will help prevent anyone from getting lost.

NATURAL BAITS, such as worms and insects, are too light to cast easily on spinning, spincasting, baitcasting tackle. To add weight, recommends A. B. Craft of Troy, Ala., cake the bait with mud. It will wash off after the bait hits the water.

EASY REPAIR of a broken fishing rod is suggested by Barry Davis of Forest City, N.C. He takes a piece of transparent plastic tubing of the right diameter to fit the rod section, splits it down the side, coats the inner surface with glue and uses it as a casing around the break. Tubing is available in hardware stores.

SHARP animal noses can detect human scent over long distances. A good trick for hunters, writes Victor Kurz of Punxsutawney, Pa., is to spray clothing with a pine-scented deodorant (in aerosol cans).

WHEN CAMPING and your tent gets a rip, sew it with a fishhook, suggests Henry Mullen of Cleveland, Ohio. Straighten out the hook, flatten or snip off the barb and for thread use monofilament tied to the eye of the hook. If the hook won't bend without breaking, use it as is. It's clumsier, but it'll still work.

AIR MATTRESSES of rubber or plastic for camping will keep their elasticity over longer periods of storage if you inflate them slightly and roll them loosely to prevent creases, recommends Ron Erwin of Orrville, Ohio. They'll occupy more storage space but you'll be saved the cost of replacement.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

WHAT WE'RE DOING FOR VIETNAM VETS

(Continued from page 29)

vate pilot's license and he is required to meet the medical requirements for a commercial pilot's license. Additionally, the flight training courses must meet Federal Aviation Agency standards and be approved by appropriate state agencies.

In the case of on-job training, only those fields that offer worthwhile knowledge and skills and lead to an acceptable training objective will be paid for by the government. Tap dancing, for instance, is out.

The farm cooperative program has also been drastically altered. Under the new law a veteran must enroll in an educational institution which offers at least 12 hours of agricultural courses a week. At the same time the veteran must be engaged in some kind of agricultural pursuit which bears some relationship to the courses he enrolls in.

On-Job-Training assistance allowances also have been changed. These are keyed to the months of training and number of dependents, with the maximum for a veteran with two or more dependents being \$100 a month for the first six months and decreasing to as low as \$40 a month. [This applies to the regular GI program, not to the special program for the disabled.]

Training in occupations which require a relatively short period of experience and which ordinarily do not require on-job training are not approved under the law. For example, a service station attendant, soda fountain clerk, food service worker, route salesman and building custodian.

The on-job provisions of the new law were specifically designed to make them attractive to some of the larger companies which are almost constantly looking for trained manpower. The government-sponsored training program can be easily integrated into those operated by the company.

It is even possible under the new bill for a veteran who has an idea for an on-job training program he is willing to share with an employer to have it approved by VA. However, such programs must be based on procedures already in effect at the time the veteran needs this sort of training.

Veterans of Vietnam have been extended many of the GI loan privileges offered to earlier servicemen. They are available to the veteran to buy, build or improve homes and farms. VA business loans are not included, but, as is noted later, the Small Business Administration makes some business loans.

Any veteran who served honorably on active duty 181 days or more, or was dis-

(Continued on page 42)

Reduce Size of your Waistline



...with this!

NOW — take it easy while you reduce the size of your waistline and abdomen. Let Relax-A-cizor exercise this area for you while you REST or read.

No Weight Loss! Not a vibrator or massage device! Not a bicycle or chair! Relax-A-cizor gives the waistline and abdomen active exercise... without any effort on your part! (Takes as little as 30 minutes a day!)

Relax-A-cizor works — and here's why: Many men lack good muscle tone because they don't get enough exercise. Relax-A-cizor gives effortless, concentrated exercise to such body areas as the waistline and abdomen. Regular use causes this area to reduce in size measurably to the extent these muscles lack tone because of insufficient exercise. And the less the muscle tone the greater the degree of size reduction.

FREE! Find out more about this modern way to exercise the muscles of the waistline-abdomen area.

Send coupon today for your free copy of new 1968 brochure "How to Reduce Size of Your Waistline." No cost. No obligation.

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Please rush me free booklet "How to Reduce Size of Waistline" by return mail. No cost. No obligation.

☐ MR. ☐ MRS. ☐ MISS

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

ZIP _____ PHONE _____

☐ I am under 18. ☐ I am over 18.
20-611 803

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WHAT WE'RE DOING FOR VIETNAM VETS

(Continued from page 41)

charged earlier for disability, can take advantage of the loan program. He has ten years (plus an additional year for each three months of active duty) to qualify for such loans.

The VA will guarantee all GI loans approved by commercial lenders such as banks and savings institutions, if the property and price meet VA standards. In certain credit-short geographical areas where private lenders are not available, the VA may lend the money itself. This is called a VA "Direct Loan."

GI loans also make it possible for veterans to purchase farms or farm equipment and supplies, obtain farm working capital, or finance delinquent indebtedness on property to be used or occupied by the veteran as a home or for farming purposes. But *direct* loans made by VA can be used only to buy homes and farmhouses, not equipment.

VA may guarantee a home loan made by a private lender up to \$7,500 or 60% of the loan, whichever is less. For a farm real estate loan not involving a home, the guaranty may not exceed \$4,000 or 50% of the loan. For non-real estate (operating) farm loans, the guaranty may not exceed \$2,000 or 50% of the loan.

While there is no maximum on the total size of a loan by a private lender—but only how much of it the VA will guarantee—direct loans made by VA itself cannot exceed \$17,500 (\$25,000 in Alaska).

ALL LOANS made or guaranteed by VA carry a basic interest rate of 6%. A "once-only" $\frac{1}{2}\%$ is required for those veterans who left the service after January 31, 1955. This is waived, however, in the case of veterans who are eligible for such loans based on World War 2 or Korean conflict service.

"Since a home mortgage is probably the biggest investment most veterans will ever make, the VA is anxious to see that he is protected," John M. Dervan, director of the VA Loan Guaranty Service, says. "If we think a veteran is biting off more than he can handle we discourage him."

Among the safeguards is a stipulation that no VA loan is approved if the asking price for the property exceeds the fair market value appraisal determined by the VA itself. Even if the veteran is willing to make up the difference between the appraisal figure and the asking price, the loan will not be cleared. VA home appraisals were designed to prevent the veteran from being gypped and they have done so, after some sorry experiences in the past.

More than that, the VA checks the veteran's income and his ability to meet

not only the monthly mortgage payment but all other living costs to make sure that he can purchase the home he desires.

The Federal Housing Administration has instituted special provisions for veterans to buy homes. They can avail themselves of the FHA basic home mortgage insurance program whether or not they have used the VA home loan benefits.

A veteran can obtain an FHA insured mortgage up to \$30,000. He has up to 30 years to repay the loan; in some cases as much as 35 years if it is found he cannot make payments under a shorter-term mortgage. Unlike the VA loan, an FHA loan requires a minimum down payment



"... and with the population explosion, entrance requirements are stiffer, so I think a word to the wise should be sufficient."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

of \$200. Also, FHA loans now carry an interest rate of 6% plus a $\frac{1}{2}\%$ continuing insurance charge.

Since the time of the Civil War, veterans have been given first crack at government jobs. For many years this advantage was granted as a gesture of gratitude. Today, it is a matter of law. In its present form veterans preference in federal jobs is provided for the most part by the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944. Many states and cities have extended their own civil service preference to Vietnam vets. Congress, aware that servicemen suffer an economic loss when they serve their country, enacted the federal law as a means of making sure that veterans seeking federal employment are not penalized because of the time they spend in uniform.

There are two types of federal veterans preference—five-point and ten-point. In a Civil Service examination, all

honorably discharged veterans who served 181 consecutive days of active duty are awarded five points (if they make a passing grade *without* that help).

Ten-point preference is given to all disabled veterans, wives of disabled veterans who are physically unable to qualify for government employment, widows of veterans and mothers of servicemen who lost their lives in the line of wartime duty.

Certain Civil Service examinations are open only to veterans who are available for these jobs. Among these are custodian, guard, elevator operator and messenger.

TO BRIDGE the gap between the time he leaves the service and can find useful employment, the veteran is eligible for state unemployment compensation. The extent of these payments and the length of time they are paid, depends on the unemployment compensation laws of the state in which the veteran is a legal resident. Payments range from \$20 to \$65 a week, depending on the state.

The Civil Service Commission has taken several steps during the past 18 months to do even more for the returning serviceman than required by law.

It has put into motion Operation Assist in which seriously disabled veterans are offered job counseling and a special placement service to steer them to federal job openings. Civil Service is working closely with both the military services and the VA to help the disabled veteran.

Rather than wait for a serviceman to reenter civilian life, Civil Service now attempts to reach him at the separation center to advise him of opportunities available in government employment. Among other things, veterans who belong to minority groups are informed of their rights under the equal opportunity laws designed to prevent discrimination in employment.

Civil Service has also assigned veterans specialists at each of its 65 centers around the country to assist veterans seeking federal employment. These specialists are also trained in job counseling.

Many veterans are anxious to go into business for themselves and here, too, they can get a helping hand from the government. While the Small Business Administration has no special programs set aside for veterans, it is anxious to assist them.

Through its network of 73 field offices in the principal cities of every state as well as Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, SBA offers these things to small business:

Financial assistance.

Management training.

Counseling services and a wide assortment

(Continued on page 44)

Can YOU think of a nicer way to make up to

\$50.00 EXTRA A WEEK IN YOUR SPARE TIME?

No investment. We furnish you
everything you need and
we give you...

FREE SHOES FOR LIFE, TOO!



Mason-Flex

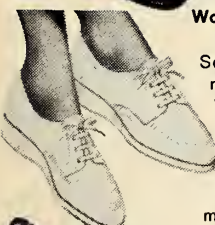
Dress Shoe—Style 890

World's most comfortable shoe! Needs no breaking in. Same shoe in retail stores would cost up to \$10.00 more.



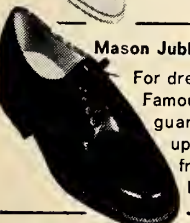
Women's White Moc Oxford—Style 126

Sensational shoe for nurses, waitresses, beauticians and all other "women in white." Quality features guarantee you automatic repeat orders!



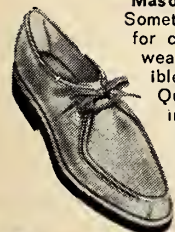
Mason Jubilee Shoe—Style 600

For dress and casual wear. Famous guarantee, "Soles guaranteed to outwear uppers or new shoes free" gives you easy, big-profit sales.



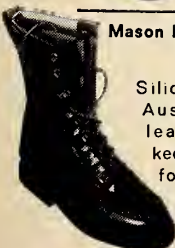
Mason Deerskin—Style 606

Something new and different for casual or leisure time wear. Made of soft, flexible deerskin throughout. Quarter-inch cushioned innersole for luxurious comfort. Profits build fast with this deerskin casual. Similar styles cost \$5 to \$8 more in local retail shoe stores.



Mason Kangaroo Sports Boot—Style 975

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when you accept as few as 5 orders a month as a Mason Shoe Counselor in your Neighborhood.

WOULD you like to meet interesting people, make new friends, add up to \$50 a week extra to your income—and get FREE SHOES, too?

These are some of the good things that happen when you take orders for Mason Shoes in your spare time. Many a man finds it easy to write up 2 to 6 orders after supper alone... and make \$5 to \$20 profit. You can do the same. The 61-year-old Mason Shoe Manufacturing Company will set you up in a profitable "shoe store business" you run from home. You need no experience... don't invest a cent!

Here's why you'll make money!

It's easy because you show nationally advertised footwear that EVERYBODY needs. Our stock of 300,000 pairs of men's and women's dress, work, sport shoes—with sizes ranging from 2½ to 16, widths from AAA to EEEE—gives you a bigger selection than any store in town. Best of all, your friends and neighbors pay up to \$10 a pair LESS than at the local retail store. And you collect a big, handsome, profit (up to \$6 a pair) everytime you take

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Get Free Shoes for Life!

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SHOES every six months... when you send as few as 5 orders a month. These FREE shoes are an extra bonus in addition to your cash commissions. You choose any shoe in the Mason line... for yourself and your family.

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Mason Shoe Mfg. Co., Dept. G-858
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

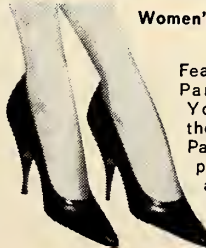
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"My second day out, I sold 6 pairs of shoes to one man for a profit of \$14.75. He told me he needed shoes, but wanted his wife to see them. I called at his home the next day and sold him 3 pairs and his wife 3 pairs also, for a \$76.00 sale." Charles Henke, Calif.

Folks snap up Mason's
Shoes at low, low prices.
Here are just six of
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Women's Dress Pump—Style 47

Featured in smart Paris and New York shops, these gleaming Patent Leather pumps are available at fraction of local retail store prices.



RUSH THIS COUPON FOR YOUR FREE OUTFIT!

Mason Shoe Mfg. Co., G-858
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

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6. Beneficiary and relationship to you?
7. To your knowledge have you had heart, lung, diabetes cancer, or chronic disease? Are you deformed, lost a hand, foot, eye, or ever rejected for insurance?
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WHAT WE'RE DOING FOR VIETNAM VETS

(Continued from page 42)

ment of informative how-to-do-it publications. It will counsel an individual on management of a particular business.

SBA's Economic Opportunity Loan (EOL) program provides an opportunity for those unable to secure a business loan from conventional sources. Here, the emphasis in making loans is on personal character and ability rather than the usual credit standards and collateral.

A veteran, like others, may be eligible under either of the two separate parts of the program.

"EOL I" is a business loan program aimed at a businessman or potential businessman whose income is below the level required to meet his basic needs. "EOL II" is a business loan program for those persons whose personal income is above a marginal existence level but who have been disadvantaged by lack of opportunity in establishing a small business. However, a veteran applying for a Part II loan must have either actual experience or formal training in the line of business he wants to start. And he must demonstrate he can manage this business.

SBA encourages the application of any person whose business will strengthen the economy of low income areas by providing goods and services, by hiring the unskilled and underemployed, or by giving them an opportunity to upgrade their skills.

Information on this type loan is available at any SBA field office, as well as at VA and Vocational Rehabilitation Administration centers.

SBA has set up a Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE), a reservoir of more than 3,000 successful men of industry and the professions who volunteer to help small businessmen with their problems. For the veteran who is having difficulties in his business, or who doesn't quite know how to go about making it operate more profitably, a SCORE volunteer is only as far away as the nearest SBA office.

IT IS IMPORTANT that veterans check with the VA or the Veterans Employment Service to learn the deadlines for applying for the various benefits to which they are entitled. These deadlines vary from a few weeks to several years.

Here are some other benefits available to ex-servicemen:

The VA will pay up to \$130 a month to help educate a child or children of any serviceman completely disabled or dead as a result of military service. Generally, these payments are provided for children between the ages of 18 and 26.

Veterans receiving compensation for blindness in both eyes or the permanent loss of a hand or foot (if incurred in the

performance of military duty) are eligible to receive from the VA up to \$1,600 for a special automobile or other conveyance.

The VA provides domiciliary (home-type) care at 16 locations to veterans who need attention for disabilities that do not require hospital treatment. Admission requirements are generally the same as for those at VA hospitals.

The VA has nursing care beds in many of its own hospitals and has contracts with community nursing homes for the care of veterans. Admission to these beds



"Do we have to look at every rerun we didn't see in color before?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

is made when a veteran is released from a VA hospital.

Ex-servicemen and women (now including Vietnam vets) who become totally disabled in civilian life from causes having nothing to do with military service may be eligible for monthly VA pension payments. These payments range from up to \$104 for a single veteran to \$119 for a veteran with dependents. However, a veteran with income from other sources would receive less or none, depending on the amount of his other income. Additional money beyond the monthly pension check can be made available if the disabled veteran is housebound or needs regular aid and attendance.

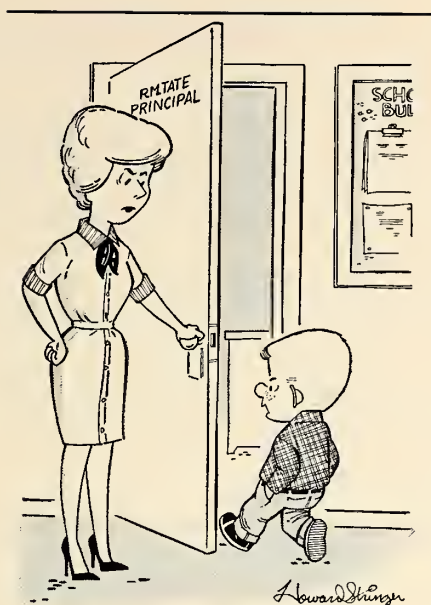
The VA is authorized to issue up to \$10,000 in term or permanent insurance to veterans with service-connected disabilities. This is in addition to the regular servicemen's group life insurance they may have retained after leaving service.

One of the biggest problems for Viet-

nam vets in making the best of their readjustment services is the same one that has contributed to partial failure of earlier veterans programs. For a variety of reasons, some veterans are hesitant to take the initiative. To them the government is a maze of bureaucracy. They aren't sure if their particular problem has an answer at all. They would feel sheepish if they went to the wrong agency for something. They are unsure of their rights, and dread the embarrassment of being told they came to the wrong place or are looking for something that isn't due them. These fears lead many veterans to postpone indefinitely the very first step in getting their rights. They also lead others to accept whatever answer they get if they do take the first step. When, as sometimes happens, their requests are mishandled, they then neglect an appeal which they might win.

No veteran should feel hesitant in taking his problem to an agency which is charged with serving him. The President has ordered many of the agencies to direct veterans to the proper one if they go to the wrong place, instead of just saying—as many used to do—"We don't handle that."

The service officer of almost any American Legion Post cannot only di-



"Just what makes you think a busy man like Mr. Tate will have time to see me?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

rect a veteran to the right agency, if he will state his problem, but the Legion will handle his claim with the Veterans Administration for him at its expense, if empowered by the veteran to do so, and will act on his behalf to see that he

receives all that is due to him.

It is true that many veterans seek rights that they aren't entitled to. But nobody blames them for their ignorance, and it is nothing of which to be ashamed.

How can one best persuade a veteran that he ought to go and ask, without being the least bit afraid of being told that he can't have what he seeks? That there is nothing shameful in not knowing everything?

Well, in checking this article for accuracy, a state director of one of the VA's programs was asked if certain statements in it that are in his field were exactly right. "How should I know?" he laughed. "I'm only the boss here. Wait a minute till I get one of my specialists in."

It is true that no veteran is apt to get what isn't due him, but the laws and regulations are so complex that even the experts must continually call on one another for help to see what is and isn't due the next veteran to drop in. They are the last people on earth who would think there was anything odd in a veteran walking in who didn't know everything or was unsure of himself. The welcome mat is out for that veteran in every government agency charged with serving him, except in those that are in need of reform.

THE END

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55-59	1,200	1,380.00
60-64	800	920.00
65-69	500	575.00
70-74	330	379.50

*After you sign up, your coverage gradually reduces.



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If you reside in New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey or Puerto Rico, do not use this form. Instead, write to American Legion Life Insurance Plan, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680. Applications and benefits vary slightly in some areas.

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Street No. City State

Name of Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____

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Yes ☐ No ☐ If No, give reason _____

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3. Do you now have, or during the past five years have you had, heart disease, lung disease, cancer, diabetes or any other serious illness? No ☐ Yes ☐ If Yes, give dates and details _____

I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this application are true and complete. I agree that this application shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

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PERSONAL

SOCIAL SECURITY GOING UP. CAR SAFETY ADDITIONS. FOOD PRICES TO RISE.

All facets of the Social Security program are on the up side—benefits and deductions alike. To recap what has taken place:

1) **Benefits:** Checks now in the mail (to cover the month of February) average a 13% increase, making the lowest payment \$55 instead of \$44. Meantime, lump-sum death benefits have risen from an old minimum of \$132 to \$165. And payments to the uninsured aged 72 and over have been increased from \$35 to \$40 a month for single persons, and from \$52.50 to \$60 for couples.

2) **Taxes:** To finance these improvements, earnings subject to taxes were boosted from \$6,600 to \$7,800 on January 1. This means an employee must shell out as much as \$343.20 a year (his employer has to match it) and a self-employed person can go as high as \$499.20.

Moreover, the tax rate (now 4.4% for employees and 6.4% for the self-employed) will start to climb next year and continue uphill for two decades. Thus in 1969 and 1970, the tab will be 4.8% for the employed and 6.9% for the self-employed; in 1971-72, it will be 5.2% and 7.5%; and by 1987, it will be 5.9% and 7.9%. In short, 20 years from now you could be paying as much as \$460.20 as an employee and \$616.20 if self-employed.

3) **Medical insurance:** Beginning next month, the monthly charge for voluntary, supplemental health insurance (to cover doctors' and other fees) is hiked from \$3 to \$4. The old rate just didn't make ends meet.

Two interesting reminders: 1) Since the new Social Security payout initially will be greater than new income, considerable spending power will be pumped into the economy, and 2) Social Security benefits are **not** taxable.

★ ★ ★

With the addition of shoulder harnesses to new cars, you can get an idea of how much the complete 1968 safety package is costing you: between \$70 and \$150 per vehicle.

And it's going to be about the same story for two more years. The next batch of new cars must have headrests to prevent whiplash; locks the kids can't open; hoods that won't fly up in your face; devices to prevent concealed-type headlights from blacking out; fewer ornamental doodads, and tamper-proof identification numbers.

The following year, 1970 models must have buzzers to warn you if you leave the key in the ignition (General Motors cars already have this feature); locks to prevent operation of the car without a key; impact protection for glove compartments, and a ban on "pop-out" windshields.

Want to know why theft-prevention devices classify as safety features? Because, say the experts, the accident rate for stolen cars is vastly over the normal rate.

★ ★ ★

Meat and grocery bills, which have been pretty stable for quite a while, are about to start moving up. All told, figure your costs 2% to 3% higher this year than last. Here's how government observers see the situation:

- **Meats (including poultry):** In general, there's a good supply right now so prices won't change much initially. But later in the year, look for an upturn.
- **Fresh fruits:** Prices are rising, especially in the citrus category.
- **Processed foods:** These are on an upgrade—if for no other reason than that labor, packaging and transportation costs have gone up.
- **Eggs:** A big supply is holding prices down. But there could be some turnaround if farmers cut back production.
- **Coffee, sugar, vegetables:** No change.
- **Fats, oils, potatoes:** Possibility of lower prices.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

THE MILITARY STRATEGY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Continued from page 16)

the Mohawk River from Ontario with a force of Tories, Canadian Rangers and Indians. All rebel centers would be destroyed, armies wrecked. Garrisons would be established all along the great water route, and the entire way heavily patrolled and guarded.

MEANWHILE, a serious British mistake was afoot. British plans depended, in the end, on the formation of effective Tory forces, Americans loyal to the Crown who not only would fight, but hold the country after a victory. Many Loyalists did serve. But more were now being alienated by the foreign troops. The Germans, especially, did not discriminate between Tory and rebel chicken houses, horse barns, cider kegs, and wives and daughters. Many a Tory was turned from his loyalty to King George and England after personal experience with German troops.

On June 17, 1777, Burgoyne and his army headed south. He took Ticonderoga on July 5th and Fort Anne and Skenesborough in the following three days. Thereafter, because of his immense baggage train and large quantities of artillery, as well as an inexplicable decision to advance by land instead of the ready water route, his progress was greatly delayed.

St. Leger started well. By August 3rd he was besieging Fort Stanwix, deep in the Mohawk Valley. A militia force under General Nicholas Herkimer, moving to relieve the fort, was ambushed by Tories and Indians at Oriskany, N.Y. The Americans should have been wiped out. Instead they rallied and fought back with deadly tenacity. With losses mounting, the Indians departed. St. Leger and the Tories followed, leaving Herkimer to move, dying, back toward German Flats with 400 men who had survived from his force of 800. Benedict Arnold, too, was hastening to Stanwix with a thousand men. On August 22nd, St. Leger began to retreat toward Canada.

BY EARLY AUGUST, Burgoyne's vast army was running out of supplies. He sent Colonel Baum to Bennington, in what is now Vermont, with 700 men to pick up horses and food. This force, together with a following reenforcement, was killed, captured or pursued in wild disorder back along the road to Burgoyne. The Battle of Bennington had a vastly heartening effect on the countryside. Militia, including disillusioned Loyalists, began to pour into the camp of American General Horatio Gates. The Battle of Hubbardton followed, in which the British failed, with heavy casualties, to break through the American positions.

Meantime, Howe—in the Middle Colonies—was too busily engaged with his Philadelphia and Pennsylvania campaign to make any substantial move to proceed to Albany. On October 17th, Burgoyne surrendered with his remaining forces at Saratoga. This great American victory was the signal France had been waiting for. She now came openly to the colonies' aid. Further, the surrender at Saratoga ended for the rest of the war any major danger from Canada. It permanently foiled the strategy of the Canada-to-New-York bite.

Some indications exist that Lord Germain did not intentionally neglect to send Howe to Albany to help Burgoyne. Instead, this fatal mistake was caused by his chronic underestimation of the Americans. He had given Howe permission to proceed on his Philadelphia campaign in April, feeling confident that Howe would have overcome all rebel resistance in the Middle Colonies in ample time to join Burgoyne at Albany.

This campaign of Howe's constituted the second grand bite. Washington had pretty well cleared New Jersey of the British troops in his winter strokes. Now, by taking Philadelphia, holding it, and sending forces swinging north and east

to New York, Howe could encircle and cut off Washington's army, and also pacify and conquer New Jersey and much of the settled portions of Pennsylvania, both very important areas of the colonies. The idea, again, was excellent. But even this ripper part of the apple had its own hard knots of resistance.

Howe sailed from New York with 15,000 troops on July 23rd. On August 25th, he landed at Head of Elk, near the upper end of Chesapeake Bay. He immediately won a major victory at Brandywine. On September 21, a night bayonet attack at Paoli virtually wiped out an American force under Anthony Wayne. On September 26th, Howe occupied Philadelphia, his first major objective, while Congress fled first to Lancaster, Pa., then York.

With the second bite going well it was no time for Washington to retreat. Faced by greatly superior numbers of troops that had driven his own from the field only weeks before, he attacked. On October 4th, at Germantown, a magnificent American victory seemed in the making. Then a heavy fog and confusion overtook the patriot army. In the end it retreated, suffering heavier casualties than had the British. But Washington's men had now seen the backs of British

(Continued on page 48)

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THE MILITARY STRATEGY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Continued from page 47)

regiments. They knew now that they could stand up to the enemy and beat him. And once again, even by fighting and losing, another year was bought.

Washington established winter quarters at Valley Forge, much closer to the British than York, while the foe bedded down in Philadelphia. Famous misery followed at Valley Forge, but "General" Von Steuben also arrived there. He had, actually, been only a colonel, but no matter. He taught Washington's troops to drill, swearing in German and French, asking, in exasperation, nearby officers to swear for him in English. And he succeeded. Heretofore Washington was able to maneuver in the face of the enemy only in company strength. Now the ragged Americans learned to do so by regiments, brigades, divisions. And bayonets arrived from France.

HOWE COULD have won the war during that winter, for Valley Forge was only 20 miles from Philadelphia. But the British were comfortable in the civilized town where the Philadelphia girls won many an enemy heart. This was the type of British inaction that allowed the colonies to win the war. Nor was it all sloth, stupidity or even underestimation of the enemy. Many British generals in America felt kindly toward the rebels, considering them to be Englishmen fighting for a cause in which they believed.

Howe, like others, may well have been hoping that in the end Washington and his men would come in of their own accord, the colonies would resume their loyalty and all would be well. He knew how hard life was at Valley Forge.

On May 8th, Howe was relieved by General Clinton. On June 18, 1778, alarmed by rumors of a nearby French naval force (for on June 17th France had begun war as an ally of the colonies) Clinton evacuated Philadelphia, moving overland for New York.

This was not the successful bite that called for leaving forces in Philadelphia, and leaving strong points all along the line of march in pacified country. This Clinton could not do, for Washington's army still lived, was still dangerous. Nor was Clinton foolish to abandon Philadelphia. Later, Cornwallis got himself trapped between Washington and the French fleet, and that was the end of the war.

Washington broke camp and followed Clinton the next day. On June 28th, at Monmouth Court House the American army struck at the greatly superior British force. American General Charles Lee nearly loused the whole thing up. Washington arrived just in time to change Lee's conducted rout into an advance and beat back the British again

and again. General Von Steuben's discipline and technique showed up to great advantage in this fight.

The British pulled out during the night. Next day Washington found himself the master of the disputed field. A great point in the fortunes of the rebelling colonies had been passed. Regiments had clashed in line, and the British-German troops had fallen back.

Clinton limped on to New York. Washington followed and took up fortified positions in White Plains. The armies faced each other across the old



"What do you mean, you won't eat that slop—your mother spent hours making that slop!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

battlefields, but now there was a difference. The Continental Line could face the British Guards, and sometimes see their backs.

So, the second bite had failed. The route had been covered, yes. But behind him Clinton had left no pacified countryside, only enemy territory, held by the patriots. Except for watching each other, the war in the north was strategically over.

The third bite was to have been from Norfolk, in Virginia, up and around to Philadelphia. This pincer movement barely got under way at all, its beginning shattered early in the war.

On November 7, 1776, Governor Dunmore placed Virginia under martial law, established a base at Norfolk, and began recruiting a Loyalist army. On December 11, 1776, he was whipped by a force of 900 Virginians and North Carolinians at Great Bridge—in a little-known battle with important results. Dunmore evacuated Norfolk, but on January 1, 1777, landed there again in a raid that destroyed much of the town.

In February, the Americans came back. Realizing their vulnerability to sea attack, they finished Norfolk's destruction. Possibly because of the great developments further south that promised to attain all that the Virginia pincer movement had intended, no attempt was made by the British to retake the shattered site of Norfolk and use it as a base for a pincer movement.

In some ways the largest bite of all, the one most bitterly and savagely disputed, and in the end the most important, was the pincer movement designed to begin at Charleston, S.C., and swing wide through the country to Virginia, pacifying and holding the land as it went. It began very early and continued on to Yorktown, the final and decisive campaign of the Revolution.

The reason why the war in North and South Carolina was so fierce, bloody and savage is an interesting one. More Loyalist units were formed and used in that area than in any other part of the colonies, except, perhaps, northern New York.

The hills of North and South Carolina, and later Kentucky, were settled by Scotch-Irish. In order to come to America, these Scotch-Irish had to take oaths of allegiance to King George. When the Revolution came, these old rebels remained true to their oaths and fought for the King they hated.

BACK IN February 1776, General Henry Clinton had arrived off Cape Fear, North Carolina, with a strong force. He had planned to land there, but claymore-wielding Loyalists had been crushed at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge on February 17th. Clinton held back, and on May 3rd he was strongly reenforced by many more troops under General Cornwallis. He decided to attack Charleston, S.C., the obvious starting place for the lower jaw of the southern pincer movement.

The South Carolinians were ready. Citizens dug earthworks under the hot Carolina sun and stood ready in them with rifle, musket and fowling piece. On June 28th, Clinton landed with troops on the sand dunes and began an advance against the city. Admiral Sir Peyer Parker deployed his strong naval force against the sand and log fort on Sullivan's Island that was the key to Charleston.

At nightfall the admiral withdrew his battered ships, their decks running with blood, and hulls and rigging badly battered. On shore, Clinton was forced back. The British attack was a total failure. For two years they made no further move toward Charleston and the South that it was to unlock.

Late in 1778, the British resumed op-
(Continued on page 49)

erations for the pincer movement from South Carolina to Virginia. On December 29, 1778, a landing force of 3,500 captured Savannah, Ga., and fanned out into the state, taking Augusta soon afterward.

Gen. William Moultrie, who had earlier defended Charleston against the British, succeeded again in a spirited defense of Port Royal, and Colonel Pickens defeated a Loyalist brigade at Kettle Creek on February 14, 1779. In May, the British raided the site of Norfolk and set fire to the first beginnings of rebuilding in the town.

LATER IN THAT year, when American troops backed by French warships failed to recapture Savannah, the British prepared a major blow. On October 11th, Clinton evacuated Rhode Island and sailed with 8,000 troops for Charleston, S.C. Now the south was the whole war.

This time the British captured the city (on May 12, 1780) in their biggest victory anywhere. They took 5,400 prisoners and four ships. While the south was still reeling under a blow that deprived it of its best troops and its tried leaders, British Colonel Banastre Tarleton totally destroyed a Virginia regiment at Waxhaw Creek. Clinton, believing South Carolina to be well in hand, left for New York to prepare the Virginia half of the pincer movement. General Cornwallis, a proven and excellent general, was left behind with 8,000 troops, expecting to recruit a heavy force of Loyalists as reinforcements and then head north, leaving garrisons and strong points throughout the Carolinas.

On July 11, 1780, 5,000 French troops under de Rochambeau landed at Newport, Rhode Island, vacated by Clinton. The disciplined French troops, under firm control, established excellent relations with the Rhode Islanders, and Washington began plans to integrate them with his Continental Army for a major stroke against the British.

In the meantime, General Horatio Gates took over the Southern Theater on July 25th, with a number of continental regiments backed by the guerrillas, or minutemen. Gates promptly lost the Battle of Camden, in South Carolina, on August 16th. The British began moving into North Carolina with strong forces heading west in South Carolina to consolidate and hold the country and raise Loyalist units. But then, at King's Mountain, on the border between the Carolinas, Major Ferguson with 1,100 Loyalists was hit by Colonel Isaac Shelby and Colonel William Campbell with 900 riflemen from Kentucky and Carolina. The riflemen killed or captured Ferguson's entire force. Cornwallis hastily backed off into South Carolina and established winter quarters

on October 14th, a significantly early date. On the same day something more important happened. Quiet, able General Nathanael Greene of Rhode Island was named to the command of the American army in the south.

General Greene took command of the southern army in December. His troops were weak in numbers and not very well equipped, but they were supported by active and efficient guerrilla forces under excellent leaders—Marion, Sumner, Dickens. General Daniel Morgan and a regiment of riflemen in his army, with Col. William Washington's dragoons, were detached for guerrilla warfare be-

tween Greene's forces and Charleston. The efficient and merciless Colonel Tarleton was sent with a strong force to circle north of Morgan and drive him back to be caught against the British lines, in an effort to clear away the obstacles between Cornwallis and his planned swing to the north and Virginia.

Morgan placed his forces with care at The Cowpens, with his regulars behind his militia. The plan of battle was carefully explained to the militiamen, vastly increasing their willingness. They were to fire two careful volleys, then fall back, leaving the regulars to face the Brit-

(Continued on page 50)

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ish bayonets with their own. The militia obeyed. The two volleys ripped through the close-set British lines. The militia fell back rapidly, in good order. The British survivors cheered at the "retreat" and launched a bayonet charge. The militia melted back between the ranks of the regulars, who then charged the British with their own cold steel. The result was a complete victory for Daniel Morgan, a victory made final by the disciplined sweep of William Washington's heavy cavalry. Tarleton lost nearly a thousand men killed or captured, against Morgan's total of 75 casualties. Cornwallis' move to the north was yet further delayed.

OTHER BATTLES followed in the Carolinas. Greene's men didn't always win, but they inflicted heavy casualties, withdrew in good order, and kept the British constantly off balance and unable to proceed with their larger plans. Loyalists were slow to rise in large numbers and join the British, though a deadly and merciless partisan warfare went on constantly in the countryside. A slam-bang major battle was fought at Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina, on March 15, 1781. Cornwallis won the field, but with heavy and weakening losses. Again Greene was narrowly defeated at Hobkirk's Hill on April 19th, failed in his siege of Fort Ninety-Six during May and June, and almost won at Eutaw Springs on September 8th. "We fight, get beat, but rise to fight again" a soldier of Greene's army wrote home. And with each narrow, fighting defeat, the indomitable Greene grew stronger, somehow, while the British weakened. Except for the ground under its army, by the fall of 1781 the British held only Charleston and a thin fringe of surrounding country. Cornwallis was far indeed from his assigned mission of pacifying South Carolina before starting a sweep to join Clinton in the north.

Cornwallis, who had withdrawn to Wilmington, N.C., decided that the Carolinas could not be conquered until the rebel base of supplies in Virginia was removed. He marched northward into that colony, doing what Clinton had done at Philadelphia. The Carolinas were left in patriot hands, though fights still flared in swamps, lowlands and on the pine hills.

In May, Cornwallis was joined by seaborne reinforcements to bring his numbers to 7,500, much larger than the small groups commanded by Lafayette and Von Steuben that gathered in Virginia to face him. Cornwallis decided to establish a safe base with sure access from the sea for reinforcement and supply, and build up his forces.

The place he chose was a small town on the banks of the James River, not far from Williamsburg.

It was called Yorktown.

The story is nearly over. Cornwallis counted on help by sea. Washington met with Rochambeau in Connecticut. The French army would move south from Newport. Meanwhile, French Admiral de Grasse sailed for Chesapeake Bay with a strong fleet and 3,000 more French troops. Washington saw that the grand opportunity had arrived. Skillfully, he and the French commander joined their troops, marched past Clinton in New York, and began entrenchments before Yorktown where Cornwallis' army awaited their attack.

De Grasse arrived and set up a blockade of Yorktown, cutting off British supplies, while he unloaded his additional French troops. Washington and his French allies began a regular siege of the British army in the town, drawing their lines ever tighter, ever pounding the enemy with General Knox's artillery—some of it from Ticonderoga—and the heavy siege guns which the French

forces had brought along with them.

In the end, seapower made it possible. On September 24, 1781, de Grasse met the British fleet under Graves off the Chesapeake. The first day's battle was a sharp one. Three days of maneuvering followed; another French fleet arrived, and the British fleet withdrew to New York to effect repairs. For a few precious weeks the allies had command of the sea off Chesapeake Bay.

The lesson is clear. On October 19th, Cornwallis surrendered with his entire army. On October 24th, de Grasse felt it necessary to withdraw the French ships to the West Indies and Clinton appeared off Yorktown with 7,000 men. Too late. Sadly, the British general returned to New York, knowing in his heart that the game was up.

And it was. The last fight occurred in South Carolina at Combahee River on August 27, 1782. On September 19th, formal peace negotiations started. The war was over because every British bite had been aborted by those seemingly "random" battles, scattered all over the map. They weren't just a bunch of battles after all, but all in one piece. Which is all we started to say. THE END

WHAT'S HAPPENING TO MONEY?

(Continued from page 10)

A. Yes. We were increasing our productivity by about 3½ % a year, so we could afford that much more for labor. It really worked that way from 1961 to 1965. Almost everyone's income rose, but our productivity rose rapidly at the same time. In the process we increased our competitiveness in world markets.

Q. That checked inflation too, didn't it?

A. Yes. When both wages and prices go up, that's inflation, and nobody is better off. The new wages are burned up when the workers themselves pay higher prices for what they need. But when wage increases are hitched to more production, prices needn't rise and the wage increases are real.

In the last two years we have seen prices and wages go up much faster than the rate of production. Thus each item costs more, and it is easier for other nations to undersell us in world markets. And the result here has been the very dangerous cheapening of our money.

You can't separate runaway production costs from the world-wide money crisis. The settlements that were made recently in the auto industry, starting with Ford last autumn, and then General Motors, come to nearly twice the increase in the nation's average productivity—between 6% and 8%, versus 3% to 4% productivity increase. Why such big labor increases? Inflation got so out

of hand that labor leaders and workers who would normally settle for 3% or so felt they needed more than that just to stand in the same place.

Q. Labor didn't start the recent inflation, then?

A. I think our internal trouble since 1965 was kicked off by government programs that boosted spending without sufficient checks against inflation. I am critical of the present Administration on this score. Government spending, without due attention to its prudent management, set prices rising. Labor hiked wages above the "Guideline" in self defense, after which business upped prices again, in self defense.

Q. Isn't that the shape of the British situation?

A. Yes. Britain has had rising wages, prices and government spending without increased productivity to match it for years. As the cost and price of her goods rose, without similar increase in their total value to anyone else, she couldn't compete abroad as successfully. She lost business and her people lost work. British labor got higher wages and other benefits without producing enough real value to back them up. The recent devaluation of the pound admits the bitter truth. Britain has several times devalued the pound since the 1930's. In 1931 it was worth \$4.86. The devaluation last fall

chopped it to \$2.40. Unless she uses the time gained by the last devaluation to change her basic habits, she'll still be in trouble.

Q. How can we get back on the track?

A. Here is where I agree with the President. I support his proposed tax increase to check inflation. It will (a) take money out of circulation that is boosting prices and (b) help pay for necessary federal spending that has been on the cuff, and hence inflationary.

Q. Rep. Wilbur Mills, key Congressional chairman on taxes, has been making noises against the tax increase.

A. His point is that the Administration might simply spend more if it takes in more taxes. I agree. I hope the President and Representative Mills both have their way. I hope Congress grants the tax increase, and the President reduces spending as part of the deal. Let the tax rise cut private spending and let government self-discipline cut its own deficit spending. Then we can get back on the track.

Q. And that would strike a blow at the world money crisis too?

A. Sure. If we check our own inflation, dollars won't look so much like bad paper to hold overseas. If we keep our prices level, we can sell more goods overseas, and recapture more dollars from abroad.

Q. Now, how else can we check the flow of dollars abroad?

A. Let's make one thing clear. The problem is not to stop the flow, it is to put the flow in balance. Many billions of dollars are flowing back and forth now, but they are not the problem. The problem is the steady two-to-four-billion-dollars-a-year that we send abroad that don't come back.

Q. You said our military commitments are the chief cause of it. The British have just slashed their military commitments overseas. If we do the same, the Communists will get the world on a silver platter.

A. And if we mismanage the free world's money supply into a depression, the Communists may get it on a gold platter.

The solution is not to give up anything vital, but to manage the whole so as to preserve and strengthen all that is important.

Let's break our military expenditures down a little. Is the cost of the Vietnam war about \$25 billion a year now? Most of it is spent here, making planes, training troops and so on. It is not going to Vietnam in dollars. About 1½ billion

(Continued on page 52)

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WHAT'S HAPPENING TO MONEY?

(Continued from page 51)

spent on Vietnam escapes us. We can easily manage that if we manage the rest.

The big outflow of military dollars that are spent abroad and stay abroad goes to keep our permanent military bases in other countries. We should insist that these countries support more of their own defense. We needn't abandon them, but only insist that they do more to bring things in balance.

We should review our permanent bases with an eye to reducing or eliminating those that are maintained more for political than military reasons.

We should reduce military bases abroad to the extent that new technology permits. We have developed rapid airlift to the point that we should reevaluate the size of some old bases abroad. Need we keep as many divisions permanently overseas, when we can fly so many troops over promptly whenever things get warm?

I would not suggest that we give up a single military essential overseas. But if we can fly the 101st Airborne to Vietnam on a few days notice, as we have done, I would suggest that we can reduce a great deal of our overseas military establishment without reducing anything essential.

If some of this reduction requires larger forces here in the States, so be it. Maintaining necessary troops here doesn't hurt the dollar. Maintaining them abroad does.

Q. How about foreign aid?

A. Foreign aid is part of the drain. Years ago we started insisting that if we gave, say, India, \$1 million toward a fertilizer factory, she must make any foreign purchases in connection with it here. That has tended to bring many of the foreign aid dollars back without creating too much of a dollar deficit.

Still, there is a dollar leak whenever we give money grants in foreign aid, regardless of how much of the material is bought here. In many cases I think we can manage better than that. If we decide to give some country ten locomotives, we might just give them the locomotives and ship them there, and never export a dollar in the deal.

Q. The President has focussed more attention on banning American travel abroad, and on cutting U.S. investment abroad, than on these things. And has he not also asked Congress to eliminate the 25% gold base of our money at home, so as to free another \$10 billion or so in gold to back up our dollars overseas? Why don't you emphasize these remedies?

A. They are not solutions, they are stopgaps. Banning American travel abroad is like putting quotas or tariffs on trade. The other countries can retaliate, and probably will. This is in restraint of trade. We want to encourage trade.

Today we are getting back \$2 billion more from our investments overseas than we are investing abroad. If we hope to be in the same happy situation in 1978, we must continue to invest abroad in 1968. As for freeing our last \$10 billion in gold to reinforce our overseas dollar today, yes, it would be a great help. *But we can only do it once.*

Q. So you oppose all these steps?

A. No. *If* stopgaps are needed to give us time to put our house in order, let's use them. But if we take these steps and then fail to use the breathing spell they give us to correct the basic troubles, we will be worse off than before.

Q. In short, our government operations abroad must be balanced to the whole dollar flow or all else will fail?

A. Yes, because they are the root of the trouble.

Q. Do I take it that we must not only stop running dollar deficits of \$2 to \$4 billion a year, but must recapture the \$30 billion excess of dollars now held abroad?

A. No. We don't have to recapture any of it to stabilize the dollar. All we must do is stop running up new deficits.

Q. Why?

A. Because it is the continued deficits, year after year, that shake confidence in our dollar. It isn't the \$30 billion that frightens our friends, it is the never-ending trend. It is the threat of \$30 billion turning to \$40 billion, then \$50 billion and so on. If we stop it right where we are, I expect they would say: "America has changed her habits. She isn't cheapening her money any more. Let's hold onto these dollars. We can invest those we can't spend and earn interest on them. They are better than gold again."

Even France, I think, would have to come back in step.

Q. Why?

A. De Gaulle's gold isn't doing him any good. He must be betting that the dollar will go on the rocks. He can't continually tie France's wealth up in idle gold. If the dollar doesn't go on the rocks, then at some point he, or his successor, is going to want to use it as money. He'll

have to sell it back in order to have money again instead of a lot of metal.

Q. Dr. Walker, in this conversation you have been critical of our government policies. You could be suspected of political motives, couldn't you?

A. Let's at least understand politicians. It is in the nature of our politics, as it is of Britain's, to support free spending, to cheapen money by promising everybody everything, to make friends here and abroad by giving. It is always popular to line everyone's pockets, even when the net result is to make the lining worthless. Let's not be too hard on politicians when that's what people vote for.

Q. That puts the burden on the people.

A. On the breadth of their understanding, which goes all the way back to their education. If most Americans better understood the difference between economic policies that really enrich them, and those that only seem to while impoverishing them, they would vote differently. Then you'd find more politicians more cheerfully supporting sounder economic policies.

Did you see any of the photos of the British people jeering at Wilson for devaluing the pound? He was saving their hides for their past sins. But not understanding the economics of it, they jeered him.

Q. Is there a way out of this dilemma?

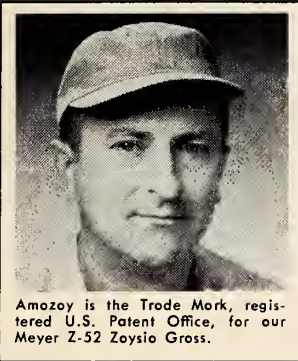
A. I hope so. I am a member of the Joint Council on Economic Education. It includes labor leaders, teachers, businessmen, bankers and many others. We are putting a good deal of money and work into an effort to improve the teaching of the economic facts of life in our schools. Even if it takes 20 or 30 years, we have hopes.

Q. What would the main point of such an education be?

A. That the world is full of billions of people whose wants are insatiable. That we and they can all be far richer if we concentrate on producing more and more to satisfy their wants through trade that helps everyone. But that every step we take to get more without creating more defeats our personal ambitions as well as our idealistic ambitions to make the world a better place for all.

An economic education that explained that in detail at the public school level would go a long way toward making life easier for everyone, including politicians.

THE END



Amazoy is the Trade Mark, registered U.S. Patent Office, for our Meyer Z-52 Zoysia Grass.

By Mike Senkiw, Agronomist,
Zoysia Farm Nurseries

When I figured up how much our old lawn cost us, I was staggered. Spring meant spending money for lawn seed, weed-killers and fertilizers. Summer meant fighting to keep our grass green thru hot dry spells.

It was sprinkler off, sprinkler on . . . mowing and crabgrass killers. There was no end to it!

I was about ready to give up, when I heard about Meyer Zoysia Grass, the grass perfected by U. S. Govt. agronomists and praised by turf experts coast to coast. I plugged in this grass and those plugs grew into a beautiful lawn that continually saves us work and money. Now you, too, can do the same with my Zoysia Grass, Amazoy.

CHOKES OUT CRABGRASS

Your deep-rooted, established Amazoy lawn stays green in spite of heat and drought. It laughs at water bans. It chokes out crabgrass and weeds all summer long. It resists attacks by insects and diseases.

NEVER NEEDS REPLACEMENT

Your Amazoy lawn grows so thick and rich, it resists footwear, cookouts, lawn furniture and children's play. Yet underfoot it's like a thick pile carpet so resistant it never needs replacement.

LAUGHS AT WATER BANS

An established Amazoy lawn saves you time and money in many ways. It won't winterkill—has survived temps. 30° below zero. Goes off its green color after killing frosts, regains new beauty every Spring—a true perennial. It ends the need for crabgrass killers. Fertilizing and watering (water costs money too) are rarely if ever needed. Cuts pushing a mower under a blazing summer sun by ¾. There's no need for the heavy use of costly chemicals that can endanger wildlife, pets and children.

ZOYSIA GRASSES PROVEN NO. 1 IN DURABILITY

BY LARGEST U. S. UNIVERSITY

America's largest university tested 13 leading grasses for wear resistance. Special paddle wheels smashed the grass as in foot scuffing. The grasses most praised by turf experts, the Zoysia grasses (matrella and japonica Meyer Z-52) led all others in resistance.

Every Plug Is

GUARANTEED TO GROW IN YOUR SOIL • IN YOUR AREA

WON'T WINTER KILL—has survived temperatures 30° below zero!

WON'T HEAT KILL—when other grasses burn out, Amazoy turns its loveliest!

EVERY PLUG MUST GROW WITHIN 45 DAYS OR WE REPLACE IT FREE. Since we're hardly in business for the fun of it, you know we have to be sure of our product.

PATENTED
STEP-ON
PLUGGER

FREE WITH
LARGER
ORDERS

Full-size plugger is wonderful for planting, invaluable for transplanting and other garden work as it clears away unwanted growth as it digs holes for the plugs. \$4.95 separately or FREE with larger orders. (600 plugs or more.)

MY ZOYSIA GRASS CUTS YOUR WORK, SAVES YOU MONEY

**Spreads Into A Lawn That Cuts Mowing By 2/3,
Chokes Out Crabgrass and Weeds All Summer Long**

Meyer Z-52 Zoysia Grass Was Perfected By The U.S. Govt.
Approved By U.S. Golf Assoc.

No Need To Rip Out Your Present Grass, Amazoy Drives It Out. Plug It In Old Lawn Or New Ground

1. No waste, no sod to cut, no seeds to fail. Amazoy comes in fresh, 3 square inch plugs of living grass especially grown for transplanting. Every plug taken from ground under my supervision.
2. Set pre-cut plugs into hole in ground like putting cork into a bottle. Plant 1 foot apart, checkerboard pattern. Easy planting instruction with order.
3. Plugs spread to cover area with thick, beautiful grass. No more ugly brown or bare spots due to heat or drought.

Your Own Supply Of Plug Transplants

Your established turf provides you with Zoysia plugs for other areas if you so desire. The plugged area grows over solidly again, providing a convenient supply of plugs whenever you want them.

Work Less, Worry Less, Spend Less On Your Lawn

- Perfect for problem areas (banks, slopes, play areas, pool areas, etc.)

Your established Amazoy lawn—

- Won't winter kill • Cuts mowing ¾
- Stays green through droughts and heat
- Cuts costs of watering, weeding, mowing and fertilizing
- Resists blight, insects, diseases
- Resists lawn furniture, cookouts, playground punishment

*Why put up with a lawn you must coddle?
A lawn that turns to hay when you want it
most? Decide to enjoy a GREEN weed-free lawn
all summer and Save Money Too!*

Dept. 231, ZOYSIA FARMS

6414 Reisterstown Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21215
333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60601
618 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass. 02116

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<input type="checkbox"/> 100 Plugs	6.95
<input type="checkbox"/> 100 Plugs & Plugger	9.95
<input type="checkbox"/> 200 Plugs	11.20
<input type="checkbox"/> 200 Plugs & Plugger	13.75
<input type="checkbox"/> 300 Plugs & Plugger	17.75
<input type="checkbox"/> 600 Plugs & Plugger	27.95
<input type="checkbox"/> 1100 Plugs & Plugger (F.O.B. Md.)	39.95

If you live East of Rocky Mts. add 75¢ per 100 plugs. If you live West of Rocky Mts., add \$2.25 per 100 plugs and we pay shipping charges. If you prefer to omit handling charge, enclose payment for grass only and you will then pay transportation charge on delivery. Do NOT enclose handlg. chge. on 1100 plug orders, shipped only FOB Md. Nursery Farm.

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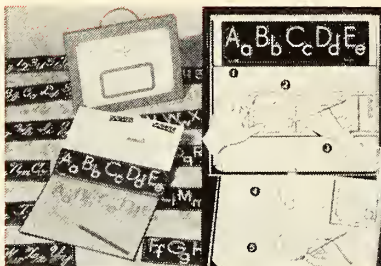
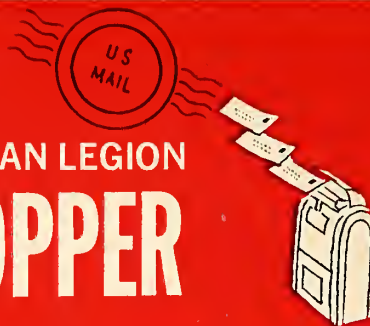
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MORE BRILLIANT than DIAMONDS says Reader's Digest, SatEvePost about this new, man-made jewel Titania! For settings of your choice only \$12 per carat; a 1-ct man's box 14K ring is only \$37; m'lady's 1-ct fishtail a mere \$29. No more federal tax. Write for FREE HANDY RING SIZE CHART & 120 PAGE FULL COLOR JEWELRY CATALOG. TEN DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

REGENT Lapidary Company Dept. AL-3
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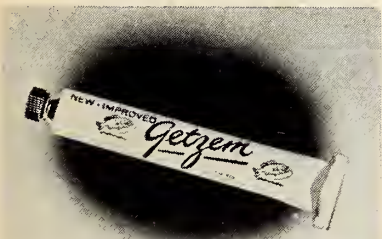
NORTHEL Reactivator works to keep septic tank and cesspool clean. A bacteria concentrate breaks up solids and grease—works to prevent overflow, back-up, odors. Regular use can save costly pumping or digging. Simply mix dry powder in water, flush down toilet. Non-poisonous, non-caustic. Money back guarantee of satisfaction. Six months' supply, \$3.35; full year's supply only \$6.00, postpaid.

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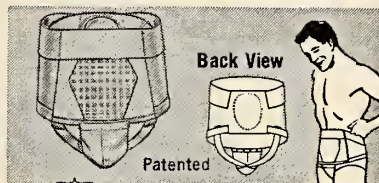


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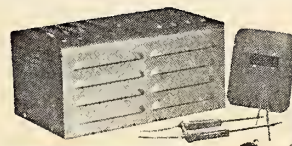
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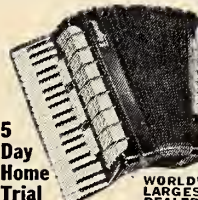
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PARTING SHOTS



"The girls thank you for the beers, but would like youse to know that they're fellas."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

HARDY STOCK

A woman who was a bridge nut was about as pregnant as a woman can be, and one night she started to have pains while playing cards with some friends.

"Maybe I'd better call a cab," said one of the other players nervously.

"Are you kidding?" exclaimed the pregnant bridge player. "I'm in six clubs doubled and redoubled. Call an ambulance—we could never play this hand in a cab!"

F. G. KERNAN

THE BOY LEARNS FAST

Mother and daughter were in the kitchen washing dishes, while father and ten-year-old Larry were watching TV in the living room. Suddenly father and son heard a crash of falling dishes. They listened expectantly.

"It was mother," Larry finally announced.

"How do you know?" asked his Dad.

"Because," answered Larry firmly, "she isn't saying anything."

DAN BENNETT

SAD NEWS

An undertaker's hearse, returning from a funeral, was stranded on Washington, D.C.'s Capital Beltway. The driver had managed to pull off the road and used a nearby call box to summon aid.

A few minutes later, a mechanic arrived. He raised the hood and inspected the engine. Then he turned to the undertaker, folded his hands and bowed his head.

"I'm sorry to tell you," he intoned solemnly, "that your battery has just passed away."

NORMAN M. DAVIS

NO SOAP

When flower-power loses heart
And hippies break asunder,
Fall out of love and live apart,
Are they washed up, I wonder?

JEAN B. CHISHOLM

WHO'LL BE LEFT?

Sometimes it looks like the ones who maintain that the world owes them a living are going to win.

SAM EWING

HOW DO YOU TOP A TOPLESS?

The go-go queen on the nightclub scene
Is wrinkled enough for a pension.
So what's she got that I have not?
My husband's devoted attention.

LOU SHANNESSY SMITH

DISTILLED WISDOM

More slips occur after the cup has been to the lips, than before it gets to the lips.

PETER CARTWRIGHT

ICE CREAM PARLOR PARLANCE

I don't want an avocado sundae,
I don't want a date-nut dip. . . .
Don't want persimmon-cream frappe
Nor espresso coffee flip.
Though I hate to make confession
Of taste so square in tone,
If you'll pardon the expression
I'll have a chocolate ice cream cone!

RUTH M. WALSH

FAR OUT FLIGHT

Supersonic jet dogfight: mach warfare

RAYMOND J. CVIKOTA

THAT PERFECT DRIVER—ME

On this new freeway, I don't speed,
I really have improved,
I never poke, or hog, or weave,
In fact, so far I haven't moved.

M. L. BOWERS



"... It's still damp, my husband cried on it."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Scotch vs. Canadian vs. 7 Crown.



We don't want to step on any toes.

Scotch makes a great drink.

So does Canadian.

So does 7 Crown.

We just want to remind you that more people prefer the taste of Seagram's 7 Crown.

Which is why it outsells the top ten Scotches combined.

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Bull Durham says: "Don't rush me."



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